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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 28, 1870. NO. 193.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Prospects of the Funding Bill.

The Tariff Bill—Paragraphs on Iron Withdrawn—The Income Tax Question—The Bureau Investigation—The Hoe Press Patent—Disabilities Removed from Texans.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27, 1870.

What the Ways and Means Committee will do with the Funding bill no one can yet tell. Careful inquiry amongst members shows that no two of them agree and no conclusions reached. All that can be said therefore must be founded on a comparison of views held by these gentlemen. The sentiment bill from this session is about as good as dead, and it does not seem as if any power could again breathe into it the breath of active life. The indications are that the committee will bring in a much shorter and simple bill. They are pretty certain to reject the idea of a new five per cent. bond, and also one of the other bonds authorized by the Senate bill, or in other words it looks as if they would agree on a measure authorizing a new bond at four or five and a half per cent., running forty or fifty years, for which the greater part of the five-twenties may be exchanged. The proposition to compel an exchange by the national banks will undoubtedly fail. Some do not think a modification of it will be retained requiring the banks to substitute the new bond for such of the five-twenties as are already due, that is for bonds of 1862, 1864 and 1865. The Committee is likely, however, to have a good deal of discussion yet before any conclusions as to the details of the bill are reached on which a majority of its members are heartily united. Secretary Boutwell was up to see them to-day, but they were engaged on other matters.

The Tariff Bill.

The tariff demoralization has finally got into the room of the Ways and Means Committee. The action of the House on iron in various forms for the last four or five days convinced Mr. Kelley and others specially interested in that article, that certain clauses in the bill might as well be taken out at once, and the Committee accordingly at a meeting this morning agreed to withdraw all paragraphs on iron proposing an increase of duty above the present rate. There are eight or nine in number and will be reported to the House as one of them being thrown overboard this afternoon. The House did not respond very cordially to this offer of amnesty, but hammered away at the Committee all day long, and again beat the Committee by cutting down its figures. The majority is not only determined to prevent any increase of duties, but is also determined on reducing all rates on manufactured articles to the basis of five or six dollars on pig iron.

The Income Tax.

Pending the discussion as to the abolition or reduction of the income tax, it may be well to look at a few official figures: The assessment of last year on incomes was $72,000,000, and on corporations $9,766,786, being a total of $81,766,786. To reduce the rate from five per cent. to three per cent. would on the basis of last year cause a reduction of $1,826,786. To raise the exemption from one thousand to $2,000 would cause a loss of about eleven millions dollars, and if the bill should make the exemption increased as proposed, the income tax would then not produce half of last year's but about eleven million two hundred thousand dollars. But it should be remembered in this connection that the revenue receipts this year will be larger than heretofore; the increase for the first eight months being one hundred million dollars, and for the whole year will be twenty-seven millions. Some part of which will probably come from the income tax.

Tardy Publication.

The volume known as "Abridgement of the President's Message and Accompanying documents" is now going through the binder's hands, and will not be ready for distribution before the middle of next month at least. Some of the department bureaus are very censurable for delaying this needful book. The law requires that all the bureau reports shall be given to the Congressional Committee on Printing by the first of November annually, so that the abridgement can be made up and the volume got out before New Years, so that it may be in the hands of members when it is expected to be called for under the appropriation bills. The delay this year is on account of the tardiness of the General Land Office, Indian Peace Commission, and some of the naval bureaus, but all are now in hand, and the book will be out some months.

The Howard Investigation.

The agent for the sale of the Howard University lots testified to-day that he sold the lots now owned by General Howard to him for one thousand dollars, when at that time it was worth four thousand. In return for this, General Howard agreed to make a residence worth ten thousand dollars, which it was held would benefit the adjacent property. John R. Elvans, one of the Trustees of the Howard farm, testified he effected the purchase, Senator Pomeroy and General Howard being in the background; that after the purchase he transferred the property to these two and it himself as trustees for the benefit of the freedmen. He knew nothing of any of the trustees ever having had nothing to do, which leaves matters with Pomeroy, General Howard and his brother. The committee concluded the testimony heretofore given by the contractors, to the effect that they had to pay money of General Howard, and paid it back through material furnished the University.

The Hoe Press Patent.

The Senate Committee on Patents to-day reported a bill granting a further extension of patent on the Hoe printing press for seven years from the 13th of June, 1868, which patent has extended shall have the same effects as if granted in the usual way, provided, however, that the said extension shall not be used to open to legal inquiry and decision in the same manner as if issued under the general law relating to patents, and provided further, that all persons enjoying the lawful use of improvements described in the reissued and letters patent may continue in use thereof without further payment than the purchaser or any machine so in use may continue to use the same as if this act had not been passed.

Texas Disabilities.

There was something of a scene in the House to-day over a little bill relieving a few persons in Texas from political disabilities. They are the State officers elect, and, as the Governor is to be inaugurated and the new government set to work to-morrow, it was considered necessary to put this bill through immediately. Some persons objected, and Mr. Cowden delivered his democratic speech on Arab and Bible history for about the tenth time. The bill finally passed, as subsequently agreed to by the Senate, and was signed by the President this evening.

WASHINGTON, April 27.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Treasurer Spinner has written a letter to J. L. Swazey, Esq., of the Merchants' National Bank of Trenton, N. J., from which we take the following extracts:

Congress has reserved the right to at any time amend, alter or repeal the act under which you and all other national banks are organized, and, of course, has the right to prevent banks from issuing any circulation whatever; and if it authorizes them to issue any more money it is to be issued under such conditions as it may choose to grant them. If Congress shall in its discretion that the government shall hereafter think fit to issue all paper money itself, and withdraw that now probably take up your bonds of 1881 and sell them and invest the avails in some other way; and if it should pass a law that none other but bonds of the new issue should hereafter be deposited by banks as security for the redemption of their circulating notes, you would probably sell your bonds at a large premium and invest in the new bonds at par. There is no compulsion in the matter, but these are some of the things still now pending in the House. Under that bill, if it becomes a law, banks may sell or continue to hold any desirable United States stocks they now possess. All that would be required of them will be that in case they decided to continue to issue their circulating notes they must deposit bonds of the new issue to secure the redemption of such notes. This, in view of the valuable franchise that Congress grants to banks, is certainly no very great hardship. You say your bank holds $100 in United States bonds, due in 1881, on which was paid a premium in March, 1865, of nearly $16, because it was thought these bonds had sixteen years to run, and that during that time the Government would not disturb them.

The bill now pending does not propose to disturb them. You can continue to hold them, and continue to receive in the future, as you have in the past, your six per cent. per annum interest in gold, or you may sell them, and at present rates receive more than their par value in gold. The bill does not, as I acknowledges that the Government has the power to compel the substitute of four and a half or five per cent. bond for these, meaning the bonds of 1881, but it is unable yet to discover how that can be done in honor, justice and good faith. You seem, from your standpoint, to see that great injustice is about to be done to your bank.

Hope will, however, be apt to take your own statement of the case, and after doing a little cyphering, will say to you that their view of the case is: Your bank bought those bonds at par in currency, at a time when gold stood at $1 82, which would be about equal to 55½ in gold; that you have since then received such gain on the nominal amount for interest thirty per cent. in gold; that you bought new stocks with your own circulating notes, which you have not paid one cent for, as yet, and that you can now sell these bonds above par in gold, and that should you so sell them you will receive and have received on the $75,000 of United States stock so purchased, gold and sold by you, $45,500 in gold, for which you give 125, thereby making a clear profit, less duties and taxes, on this single little investment, of over $27,000.

THE RECRUITING SERVICE.

The Superintendent of the General Recruiting Service at Cincinnati has been instructed to send eighty-eight recruits to Omaha for assignment to the Seventh Infantry. Brevet Brigadier General John D. Stevenson is detailed as Superintendent of the general recruiting service at St. Louis, to relieve Brevet Major General Hoffman, who proceeds home.

MINOR MATTERS.

W. H. West, chief clerk in the Treasury Department, will retire from that position on the 1st of May.

There is official evidence that the Canadian Government is making preparation to send a military force to Red River on the Saint Stevarie Canal. The first boat conveying these troops is to leave Collingwood on the 24 of May, and will reach Fort Garry in the 15th.

The Government of Turkey has determined to prohibit, from the first of May, the manufacture, sale and purchase of saltpetre throughout the empire.

Hugh Fresnadis, a well known newspaper man, died to-day, aged seventy years.

Advance in Price of Wheat

has caused considerable activity among dealers, and prices of nearly all brands of flour have advanced in consequence, and an unusual amount of flour is being sold.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. TRUMBULL reported the House bill fixing the time for the election of Representatives and delegates in Congress.

The bill for the enforcements of the Fifteenth Amendment was made the special order after the Funding bill.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. PAINE introduced a bill to reduce the duties on imports. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The bill for the establishment of a bureau of justice was taken up. Messrs. JENCKES and LAWRENCE spoke in explanation and advocacy of the bill.

The House in committee took up the tariff bill. The paragraph taking sheet or plate iron, not glazed or polished, was at Mr. ALLISON'S motion struck out.

The paragraph taxing iron hoops and cotton ties, made of hoop iron cut to lengths, of all sizes and descriptions, one and a half cents per pound, was amended by reducing the duty to one and three-quarter cents.

During the proceedings Mr. PLATT announced the calamity at Richmond, and read a dispatch received by him, stating that there were nearly forty persons killed and a very large number wounded, including Gov. Wells fatally, and since reported dead.

Mr. COX suggested that as after such intelligence the House was in no condition to transact business, it had better adjourn.

Mr. SHERMAN said the intelligence was very sad, but he did not think the House could do any good by adjourning.

Mr. COX withdrew the suggestion.

Mr. CONNOR moved to strike out the paragraph, which leaves the tax as now, 5 per cent. *ad valorem*, or about one and a half cents per lb. Pending a vote the House took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. CONNOR'S motion was rejected.

The next paragraph was, on motion of Mr. SCHENCK, modified to read: "On all iron, rolled or hammered in shapes, and on iron known as angle iron, nail-plate iron, T, L or H, or in other forms than round, square or flat, not otherwise provided for, but excluding iron rails for railroads, one and a quarter cents per pound.

The next paragraph, on motion of Mr. SCHENCK, was modified to read: On railway axles; axle bars, fish plates and fish or gear bars, punched or unpunched, one and a half cents per pound; on wrought iron railroad chairs, flirgs and frog points of iron, two cents per pound. Several amendments were offered and rejected, when Mr. SCHENCK moved that the committee rise to close the debate.

Several members protested against it, saying this was the most important part of the bill. Speaker COLFAX, Eldridge and others rose simultaneously to move adjournment.

The CHAIR (Mr. Moore) declined to entertain the motion while the House was being counted. On the count by the Chair no quorum voted, and tellers were appointed.

Mr. ELDRIDGE moved to adjourn, and the motion was declared carried on the motion. The appeal from the decision of the chair. The chair declined to entertain the appeal, while a vote was being taken, and Eldridge excitedly characterized it as the most arbitrary proceeding he ever heard of. He was declared out of order and told to take his seat, and responded. The count and roll of order, accompanied by laughter.

On the count by tellers, the Democrats generally abstained from voting, and no quorum voted.

Mr. COX again moved to adjourn, and Mr. ELDRIDGE moved it be to Friday. The latter was carried by yeas 73, nays 43, and the House adjourned.

THE McFARLAND CASE.

Sixteenth Day—Evidence of Surgeon General Hammond to the Mental Condition of the Prisoner—The Defense Rest Their Case—Horace Greeley Put on the Stand by the Prosecution.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The insanity business is still before the Court, and from the looks of matters is tremely tired of it. One of the jurymen remarked that he thought it would have a bad effect, comparing it to a long and tedious sermon, of which every person was tired.

The first person called this morning was Edward P. Niven, a night watchman in the city police. He testified that he passed by the prisoner's cell at night; the prisoner complained of sleeplessness, and he looked like a man who had not been able to sleep.

Dr. Hammond was then placed on the stand, and his examination resumed by Mr. Graham. Witness came to the conclusion that conception of the delusion with which the prisoner suffered, was the cause of his having committed the deed. He had had interviews of the prisoner's case led witness to the opinion that McFarland was insane. The prisoner thought if he kept away from the *Tribune* office he would not be likely to injure any one. Refused, although he was very likely to cause prisoner to break out into violent paroxysms of rage. Graham, on the cross-examination of surgeon Hammond the court took a recess.

The examination of Dr. Hammond on the point of insanity of prisoner was resumed this morning, and reviews, when the defense rested their case.

The prosecution first called Horace Greeley, who testified that he was acquainted with McFarland; met him in 1861 or 1862.

Judge Garvin—Did you know him in 1867?

Mr. Graham—I object, as not being a rebuttal of any of the testimony that did not refer to what occurred from the commencement of the defense. It is competent to state the character of the evidence they wished to rebut.

The Court ruled the question inadmissible. The defense had been very sensible in their attempts to get the prosecution could do the same.

Mr. Greeley—McFarland called upon witness in the room of the American Institute, and asked if he had heard of his trouble. Witness said he had. He told prisoner to tell him his story. McFarland then explained how he had been driven to it; a residence worth ten thousand dollars, which it was held would benefit the adjacent property. John R. Elvans, one of the Trustees of the Howard farm, failed to effect the purchase, Senator Pomeroy and General Howard being in the background; that after the purchase he transferred the property to these two and it himself as trustees for the benefit of the freedmen. He knew nothing of any of the trustees ever having had nothing to do, which leaves matters with Pomeroy, General Howard and his brother. The committee concluded the testimony heretofore given by the contractors, to the effect that they had to pay money of General Howard, and paid it back through material furnished the University.

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FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.

An Oil Tank at Freedom, Pa., Destroyed by Fire—The Watchman Burned to Death.

Our Rochester, Beaver county, correspondent sends us the following particulars of a sad disaster in that locality, by fire occurring at the oil refinery at Freedom, Beaver county, yesterday morning at four o'clock, by which Mr. Joseph Ecoff lost his life. Mr. Ecoff was employed as watchman, and while on top of one of the tanks with a lantern, the gas ignited, causing a terrific explosion, instantly setting the oil on fire. The bones of the unfortunate man were found inside of the tank after the fire was extinguished. There were about two hundred barrels of oil consumed and the tank demolished.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ROCHESTER, PA., April 27, 1870.

One of the tanks of the Excelsior Oil Works, at Freedom, exploded at four o'clock this morning, resulting in the death of Joseph Ecoff, night watchman, and the destruction of about two hundred barrels of oil. Mr. Ecoff was on the top of the tank with a lantern, arranging the pipes for pumping out oil, when the gas took fire. The explosion was terrific, rendering a heavy clap of thunder. The body of Mr. Ecoff was found some hours after the explosion inside the tank, burned in a shocking manner, the flesh being mostly burned off the bones. He leaves a wife and four children, the youngest but three months old. His life was insured for two thousand dollars.

THE INDIANS.

Insolent Conduct of the Sioux at Fort Sully—War Dances Before the Agent's Headquarters—An Outbreak Expected Soon—"So Living With Them Till They are Soundly Thrashed."

CHICAGO, April 27.—To-day Gen. Sheridan received a letter from General Stanley, commanding Fort Sully, Dakota, dated April 9th. It says for a week previous the Indians on the Cheyenne reservation had been very insolent, and there were strong rumors that they would soon break out into open hostilities. There are 800 lodges of Sioux at or near Fort Sully, of which 300, the Sioux are hostile to the whites. They offer all sorts of insults to the Indian agent at that point, dancing war dances before his headquarters and exhibiting the scalps of white men whom they have wounded. They are led by Red Leaf, the Indian who led the attack at the massacre of Ft. Full Kearney. They have ordered the Two Kettle and Pool bands across Missouri river, these bands being friendly to the whites. Most of the employees of the agency have left through fright. Gen. Stanley is firmly convinced that there can be no peace and no living near the hostile Sioux till they are soundly thrashed. He is in constant fear for the fate of the agencies on the Cheyenne reservation. Gen. Sheridan is of the opinion that he can get the upper hand of the Sirules, being thoroughly acquainted with all their modes of warfare. Two of the regiments of Fourteenth and Seventeenth will pass through this city to-morrow morning, en route for one of the difficulties. Gen. Sheridan and several members of his staff will go west next week to personally survey the situation.

Heavy Discount on Texas.

Making it an object for dealers to buy their teas in Pittsburgh, Jenkins & Bro. are giving two per cent. on all teas, if paid in thirty days. They also guarantee satisfaction as to quality and prices. See their advertisement on this page. †

Dr. Charles R. Martin committed suicide in Chicago yesterday. Cause, disappointment in love.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Spain Weary of the Provisional Government—New Candidates for the Throne—Napoleon Opposed to Prince Frederick of Prussia—Bismarck Convalescent, &c., &c.

The Spanish Throne.

PARIS, April 27.—The Madrid *Epoca* is assured that Prince Frederick of Prussia is a candidate of the government for the throne of Spain, but that the Emperor Napoleon has declared to Senor Olozaga, Spanish Ambassador at Paris, that this solution of the question would be so grave that it might be the cause of war between France and Prussia.

Affairs in France.

Many public meetings were held yesterday throughout the country to discuss matters relative to the plebiscitum. No disorders are reported. It is reported to-day that ex-Minister Daru recommends the people to vote "yes" in May next.

M. Thiers has advised the people to abstain from voting altogether.

PARIS, April 27.—*Le Pays*, Court organ, demands the expulsion of Signor Carnusch, the Italian banker who gave 100,000 francs to the anti-plebiscitum committee.

The Government had resolved to take back from the electors their certificates after voting on the plebiscitum, but owing to remonstrances made, have abandoned the intention.

Change in the Greek Cabinet.

LONDON, April 27.—The ministerial representations made by foreign powers to the Greek Government in regard to the late massacre have led to the resignation of General Soutzas, Minister of War. His place will be supplied *ad interim* by Valovitis, Minister of the Interior.

Protest from the Sublime Porte.

The Powers have received from the Sublime Porte a protest against the raising of a loan by the Viceroy of Egypt. The Sultan also remonstrated with the Roumanian Government for coining money at its own mint.

Opposition to the Dogma.

The Austrian and Hungarian Bishops have hastened their return to Rome to vote against the dogma of infallibility.

The Great Powers and the Council.

BERLIN, April 27.—It is asserted that other powers will support the action taken by France in regard to the decision of the Ecumenical Council.

Bismarck Well.

Bulletins from Varzin announce that Bismarck is convalescent, and may be expected in Berlin about the 8th of May.

Treaty Ratified.

The commercial treaty between the North German Confederation and Mexico has been ratified.

Emigrants for Canada.

LONDON, April 27.—The steamer Ganges sailed to-day, with seven hundred and sixty-one emigrants for Canada.

Political Agitation in Spain.

MADRID, April 27.—Great impatience is manifested by the press at the prolongation of the provisional form of government, and the agitation in political circles is increasing. It is reported that Serrano has said he will accept a Republic, but would prefer a Monarchy, agree to it. Several new candidates for the throne are spoken of, but most of the prominent are Prince Frederick of Prussia.

A petition praying the Cortes not to adopt the constitution of 1869 has been signed by citizens from Havana. It has 42,000 signatures.

The Bordanat Case.

LONDON, April 27.—The famous divorce case came up again to-day before Judge Penzance. Counsel for the respondent argued for a stay of proceedings on the ground of Lady Bordanat having filed a large number of American cases, on which they mainly rested their application. The Court reserved its decision.

House of Commons.

In the House of Commons to-day, the bill passed its second reading, which gives a widow's sister was considered in Committee. Spencer Walpole opposed it. Mr. Gladstone thought the opposition to the bill rested on a narrow basis. The bill simply made allowance for such diversity. Beresford Hope reluctantly supported the bill, and Lord Ferry declared against it. Denham showed that the Bills of Indictments, Forgeries, and Palmer was for prohibiting them together. The bill was carried in committee by a majority of 54. Ordered to the House, after which the sitting adjourned.

Martial Law in Ireland.

LONDON, April 27.—In accordance with the provisions of the bill for the preservation of life and property in Ireland, recently enacted, seven districts in that Island have been proclaimed.

Death of M. Marie.

PARIS, April 27.—Minister Thomas Marie, President of the Assembly under the Provisional Government in 1848, died yesterday, aged 74.

Outrages Against the Jews.

VIENNA, April 27.—Outrages against the Jews in Pesth, principalities of Roumania, are renewed. A mob pillaged and fired the Jewish quarter of the town of Gekutch, violating the synagogue and committing many murders. The most revolting atrocities are reported, the disturbances.

Letter Threatened.

CORK, April 27.—The editor of the Cork *Reporter* has received a letter threatening his life if he continues his articles against the Fenians.

Marine News.

LONDON, April 27.—The steamers City of London, Alepppo and Bremen, from New York, and Peruvian, from Portland, have arrived.

The Bourses.

LONDON, April 27.—Consols for money 94¾; account, 94¾@94⅞. American securities: U. S. 6's, 1862, 93½; do. 1865, 93½; do. 1867, 93½; do. 5's, 92½; 10-40's, 86. Erie, 18¾; Illinois Central, 113¾; Great Western, 27½. Stocks firmer and higher.

LIVERPOOL, April 27.—Cotton, middling uplands 11@11¼d; Orleans 11¾; sales of 10,000 bales.

California, white wheat 9s 2d@9s 3d; red western 7s 11d@8s; winter 8s 8d@8s 9d. Western flour 30s. Corn—New, 34s 6d; old 35s 6d. Oats 5s. Barley 5s. Peas 36s 9d.

PARIS, April 27.—Bourse declining; rentes 74 francs 15 centimes.

FRANKFORT, April 27.—Bonds flat and quiet.

ANTWERP, April 27.—Petroleum firm at 55½ francs.

HAVRE, April 27.—Cotton flat at 131 francs on spot.

BREMEN, April 27.—Petroleum firm at 6 thalers 27 groats.

HAMBURG, April 27.—Petroleum firm at 15 marc bancos 6 schillings.

CUBA.

The Poor Insurgents Again Disorganized—The Leaders Seeking to Escape —Two Americans Killed.

HAVANA, April 27.—According to the Spanish reports, three battalions of Spanish forces attacked Modesto Diaz's rebel army in the Sacks Mountains on the 20th, after nine hours' fighting the rebels were defeated.

The Captain General telegraphs the following: The troops at Najasa killed thirty insurgents, including two Americans. A detachment at Cotuna destroyed a powder mill, filled several cartridges, and captured Pedro Belcount, the commander. Bohourick has been arrested in Cienfuegos and thirty prisoners, a rebel detachment from Ceuavillas has surrendered with a wagon train and stores. Rebels are thoroughly disorganized, and wandering about in scattered bands without leaders. The troops at Najasa killed a large number of American cases, on which they mainly rested their application. The Court reserved its decision.

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Death of M. Marie.

PARIS, April 27.—Minister Thomas Marie, President of the Assembly under the Provisional Government in 1848, died yesterday, aged 74.

Outrages Against the Jews.

VIENNA, April 27.—Outrages against the Jews in Pesth, principalities of Roumania, are renewed. A mob pillaged and fired the Jewish quarter of the town of Gekutch, violating the synagogue and committing many murders. The most revolting atrocities are reported, the disturbances.

Letter Threatened.

CORK, April 27.—The editor of the Cork *Reporter* has received a letter threatening his life if he continues his articles against the Fenians.

Marine News.

LONDON, April 27.—The steamers City of London, Alepppo and Bremen, from New York, and Peruvian, from Portland, have arrived.

The Bourses.

LONDON, April 27.—Consols for money 94¾; account, 94¾@94⅞. American securities: U. S. 6's, 1862, 93½; do. 1865, 93½; do. 1867, 93½; do. 5's, 92½; 10-40's, 86. Erie, 18¾; Illinois Central, 113¾; Great Western, 27½. Stocks firmer and higher.

LIVERPOOL, April 27.—Cotton, middling uplands 11@11¼d; Orleans 11¾; sales of 10,000 bales.

California, white wheat 9s 2d@9s 3d; red western 7s 11d@8s; winter 8s 8d@8s 9d. Western flour 30s. Corn—New, 34s 6d; old 35s 6d. Oats 5s. Barley 5s. Peas 36s 9d.

PARIS, April 27.—Bourse declining; rentes 74 francs 15 centimes.

FRANKFORT, April 27.—Bonds flat and quiet.

ANTWERP, April 27.—Petroleum firm at 55½ francs.

HAVRE, April 27.—Cotton flat at 131 francs on spot.

BREMEN, April 27.—Petroleum firm at 6 thalers 27 groats.

HAMBURG, April 27.—Petroleum firm at 15 marc bancos 6 schillings.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The St. Louis Councils have increased the bonds of the City Treasurer from $300,000 to $500,000, and increased the salary from $2,000 to $4,000.

The New York Legislature have adopted a resolution authorizing the Judiciary Committee during the recess between now and the session of the next Legislature, to investigate the conduct of the New York Judiciary and the members of the bar. It is now said that the resolution was offered at the instigation of the Erie Railroad Company, and is intended to hit a prominent lawyer in New York, whom they charge with having given Burt counsel as to how he should proceed in his litigation with Erie, after having been retained by the company as their counsel.

Andrew Bander, a clerk in the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad office at Cleveland, shot and killed his wife in Toledo yesterday afternoon, suddenly on the part of his wife is the alleged cause. Bander surrendered himself.

A fire at Davenport, Iowa, on Tuesday night, destroyed property to the amount of twelve thousand dollars. The principal losses are the shoe manufactory of H. Garrett & Co. loss four thousand dollars; Krasman, Peterson & Co., lumber yard, loss two thousand dollars; dwelling house owned by H. T. Everts, ten thousand dollars; others, five thousand dollars; total loss, twelve thousand dollars.

The case of James N. Cook, late additional Paymaster in the army, will be heard before the Supreme Court of Illinois on a motion for a demurrer. The accused is said to have embezzled public funds to the extent of over $150,000, between May and November, 1865, and to have squandered the same at the gaming table.

In Philadelphia Tuesday night, two roughs named Hugh Murtaugh and James Welsh were shot dead by police officer Max. One had been arrested, and the other attempted to rescue him.

The Connecticut militia are prepared to suppress the proposed prize fight on Mayo Island.

The marriage is announced by a young lady of Woodford county, Illinois, against a gentleman of Chicago, who very recently married an accomplished and lovely belle of Jacksonville, of the Illinois capital. The bride of Tuesday could have been sustained by reason of a breach of promise of marriage.

General Lee's health is reported to be rapidly failing.

The factory of the Conestoga Cork Company, at Lancaster, Pa., was burned Tuesday night. Loss $50,000; Insurance $27,000. The fire was started by incendiaries.

The New York Democratic State Convention met at Albany yesterday, and nominated the following nominations for the Court of Appeals, to be voted for at the May election: Chief Justice, Sanford E. Church; Associate Judges, Charles A. Rapallo, of New York; Rufus W. Peckham, of Albany; Martin Grover, of Allegany; and Wm. F. Allen, of Oswego.

A watchman named Plunkett perished in the flames during the destruction by fire of Clark's stove machine works at Rochester, N. Y., yesterday.

The fifth triennial convention of the Congregational churches of the Northwest met in Chicago yesterday. About one thousand delegates are in attendance.

The large factory of the New York Watch Company, in Springfield, Mass., was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss $200,000; insurance $80,000. One hundred persons are thrown out of employment.

While attending a funeral at Cincinnati yesterday, Jacob and Catherine Schneider were thrown from a buggy. Catharine died soon after, and Jacob is not expected to recover.

The National Pilgrim Memorial Convention met in Chicago yesterday.

The Georgia Legislature met yesterday. The Governor thinks that the State government being provisional, the Legislature can go into any business it may choose, and the appointment of a committee to investigate the charges against him.

Tuesday evening, as the Alice Dean was bounding out from Cincinnati for New Orleans, with fifty passengers and 300 tons of freight aboard, through a mistake in the signals between the pilot and engineer, she collided with the bow of the steamer Capitol, suspension bridge, mashing in her starboard guard and breaking her wheel. Neither boat but her machinery were injured. She lost both chimneys, her jackstaff and all her stern work on the starboard side, damaged her pilot-house slightly, and lost several buggies overboard. No one was hurt or injured. The accident will delay her departure for two or three days.

On Tuesday at Glasgow Junction, Ky., in a fight with a Sheriff's posse, two desperadoes named Shives mortally wounded two estimable citizens, and then escaped. The citizens turned out en masse in pursuit of the bold fellows down with dogs, captured and placed them in Glasgow jail. There is intense excitement, and it is probable that the jail will be broken and lynched.

The law office of Hamilton Harris, in Albany, N. Y., was robbed last night of $20,000 in unregistered bonds, and $30,000 in promissory notes.

Business houses in New Orleans were closed yesterday, on account of the State fair.

The Woman's State Suffrage Association of Ohio has called a convention.

Advices from the City of Mexico to the 16th are received. A detachment of troops conveying six thousand dollars from San Luis for Gen. Roche's command revolted, killed the officers and escorts and escaped with the money. General Juarez has sent a commissioner to Gen. Lerdo to give up $600,000 belonging to the national treasury seized by the latter. The chiefs Dominguez and Franco were executed at Oaxaca. The jury has been abolished in the State of Jalapa.

GREAT interest is manifested in the establishment of new iron mills in Chattanooga, which, in the exultation of the moment, the *Times* of that city pronounces the "Pittsburgh of the South." The Etna Iron Works, of Chattanooga, with a paid up capital of $300,000, becomes merged in the new Rolling Mill Company, and the whole is to be known as the Chattanooga Rolling Mill Company, with a paid up capital of $525,000. Of this additional amount about $100,000 has been subscribed in Chattanooga, and the prospect of obtaining the additional amount very favorable. The new Rolling mill is valued by the Southwestern Railroad Company at $125,000, and 1,135 acres of land in Chattanooga. The terms of payment are $100 cash on day of sale, $100,000 and the balance in equal payments on one, two and three years time. Mr. J. C. Stanford, President of the Bank of Chattanooga and Tennessee Railroad, has offered to donate $5,000 to the Company if they will locate in that city. Work will be pushed forward as fast as possible.

A NEW YORK paper says: The steamship City of Brooklyn, from Liverpool, brings twelve hundred and twenty-nine passengers. The succeeding steamers of the same line are said to have like numbers engaged for four or five weeks ahead. Since Wednesday last the arrivals at Castle Garden have been between eight and nine thousand. It is gratifying to have a semi-official assurance that these new comers, as a general rule, have a larger share of the world's goods than in previous years. More than a millions of dollars of interest was credited by these institutions to their depositors in 1869. The banks exhibit an excess of assets over their liabilities to their depositors of $11,623,880.

Frederick the Great.

Carried a small pill of deadly poison which was to end his life whenever the coalition should succeed in cutting off his supply of Piper, Dannais & Co's, cream ale. †

STATE POLITICS.

The Germantown *Telegraph* says: "The people are resolutely bent upon a reform in the material of the Legislature from Philadelphia. Only those members who have faithfully performed their duty will be renominated; but should the corruptionists succeed in any district in nominating their willing instruments, a third candidate will be put in the field, or a union of all the elements of opposition will be formed to defeat him. In this Senatorial district, Mr. Connell must go down, having long ago outlived his official reputation and usefulness. Mr. Hong, the present Representative, who was last year nominated and elected with difficulty, must also go under."

"Invisible," Harrisburg correspondent of the Blair County *Sentinel*, referring to the Seventeenth Congressional District, says: "I am free to say the interests of your people and the State at large will suffer if D. J. Morrell is not renominated. There is no use in arguing the question, he is a head and shoulders above any man in Congress on all questions affecting a tariff. There is no flash about him. He is a plain, common sense man, almost to a fault, and knows what the manufacturing interests want and how to effect it. There are men in Congress who can deliver a speech setter-up of more nicely rounded periods and smooth flowing sentences without paralyzing an audience, but when it comes down to the hard pan of getting up a tariff bill or of assisting the practical effect of a financial measure, he is the man to whom your party

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1870.

We are assured that General Butler has given up the idea of getting into Mr. Wilson's seat in the United States Senate, and "thrown up the sponge." Mr. Wilson, we are glad to know, from present appearance will have no opposition, and will continue in the position, where he justly ranks among the most capable and useful men in any way connected with the Government.

That the Legal Tender Question will again be brought before the Supreme Court at no very distant day is not improbable. Attorney General Hoar is understood to be anxious for an opportunity to argue it, and powerful parties deeply interested in the question are striving to have one afforded. Certain Railroad Companies are extremely solicitous for a rehearing, because the decision as it stands compels them to pay coin on their bonds issued before 1862.

The question of opening the Philadelphia Mercantile Library on Sundays having gone through the Courts, and finally remanded to the stockholders, has been decided by them in the affirmative. The voting has been going on with great deliberation for the last three weeks. The whole number of votes cast was 3,306. The majority in the affirmative was 354. The decision is an important one, and will in time exert an influence on similar associations in other cities.

Captain Ericsson claims to have perfected an invention relating to vessels of war which will produce a greater revolution and work out greater results than his famous monitor. In what it consists no intimation is given, nor do we know that this opinion of his is extensively shared by practical men. The success hitherto attending his inventions certainly prepare the public mind to believe that Captain Ericsson has made a long march in the field of science and invention.

It is noted as a singular coincidence that Tuesday was, without preconcert, celebrated in various cities of the North and throughout the South in a most diverse manner. While in the shadow of Independence Hall, in Philadelphia, and in Pittsburgh, the colored people were commemorating the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, which severed the shackles of slavery and conferred upon them the glorious privileges of American citizenship, the people of the South, almost at the same hour, were strewing with flowers the graves of the Confederate dead, who perished in a misguided effort to perpetuate slavery.

The *elite* of Washington have been manifesting their interest in the drama by an amateur theatrical performance at Wall's Opera House on Monday last. The plays were "Leap Year" and "Popping the Question," in which Mr. Roger Sherman, Capt. Mousek, Thos. M. Hoff, son of Admiral Hoff, Gen. Curtis, Mr. Montgomery Meigs, son of Gen. Meigs, Miss Jennie Schenck and Miss Sallie Schenck, daughters of Gen. Schenck, Mrs. General Ricketts, Miss Jeffers, daughter of Capt. Jeffers, of the Navy, Miss Kitty Mc. Carthy, daughter of Congressman Mc. Carthy, of New York, and other notables constituted the *dramatis personæ*. The affair created unusual interest, the audience consisting of prominent officers of the army and navy, Senators and Members of Congress, with a goodly number of the "oldest inhabitants" and "first families," who displayed their enthusiasm by a plentiful profusion of bouquets thrown upon the stage. The performance was exclusively aristocratic, none of the *canaille* being permitted to put in an appearance. The proceeds went to the Soldiers and Sailors' Orphans' Home.

People in this country, knowing the work of the Chinese Embassy in the West to be nearly complete at the time of Mr. Anson Burlingame's death, hoped that the removal of its American chief would prove no serious drawback upon its success. Fears of evil consequences in two directions are entertained. General Vlangaly, Russian Minister in Pekin, who was in daily communication with Mr. Burlingame, while he lived, is afraid that the Chinese may construe his death as the hand of Providence working against them, and that the beneficial results of the mission may be at an end." People who know something of Chinese character will probably apprehend as much mischief from their guile as from their superstition. If the mandarins are really dissatisfied in the least with the mission, as some have represented them to be, or even if they have been indulging misgivings as to any of its incidents or features, we may be pretty sure that they will take advantage of the pretext afforded by Mr. Burlingame's death to ignore or set aside what has been done. Mr. Curtis, in writing to Mr. Fish, expresses "apprehensions that, on account of the great success of the mission, its direction may fall into foreign hands, and that European governments may seek to control the policy of the Chinese government, unless wise measures are taken to counteract them." We may add that in a formal communication to Mr. Curtis the Chinese chiefs of the embassy write with much regret concerning the death of their late colleague.

Since the age of the schoolmen passed away we believe that logic has been almost universally regarded as one of the least interesting studies. Yet in the old books on formal logic there was one chapter from which it was possible to get a little amusement. This was the chapter which treated of fallacies. There was the fallacy in which it appeared that Achilles, the swift footed, would never overtake the tortoise in a race; in another the world was placed in everlasting doubt whether Ephemides on a certain occasion was a liar or not, and in still another, it was made to appear uncertain whether the man who led the pig, or the pig which led the man, exercised the volition by which the market was supplied with pork. We have been reminded of these puzzles and satisfied of the possibility of some people finding them practically embarrassing by reading the recent proceedings of the Baltimore Board of School Commissioners. It seems that certain colored persons of that city petitioned the Board, asking that when vacancies hereafter occur, teachers of their own color might be appointed in the colored public schools.

One of the duties of the directors is to provide the schools with competent teachers, and, of course, by personal examination and inquiry to ascertain whether any particular applicant for a place under their supervision possesses the needful intellectual and moral qualifications. It is, therefore, impossible to think of any sound reason upon which the Board could reject so natural and reasonable a request, and refuse to recognize as candidates at least the persons to whom it referred. However, the Board were not prepared to grant the petition. They appointed a committee to consider and report on the subject, and the reasons by which this committee unanimously recommended the rejection of the petition, form a real logical curiosity.

The Committee do not presume to claim credit for the insight that discovered the just grounds on which to found the decision of the question. They candidly state that the subject had been fully discussed in repeated meetings of the Board. Hence they claim commendation for nothing more than a careful digest of the reasons by which the Commissioners are forbidden to introduce the proposed innovation into the Baltimore schools. 1. The first reason is that the present arrangement is favorable to the education of the pupils. 2. The capacity to teach is rare. The cogency of these statements and their appositeness to the subject are quite admirable. But the third is overwhelming. We quote it in the very words of the Committee, italics included.

Having stated that "several years had elapsed between the Emancipation and the Suffrage Proclamations," they say:

> "If such a probation was necessary, and deemed in order for those who are the especial champions of the black race, to fit the black man to use intelligently the privilege of the suffrage, how promising is a more limited preparation to fit him for the high and exalted position to become a teacher of others."

The grammar of the sentence is as remarkable as the logic. The duty of these commissioners is merely to find out whether or not a candidate has been properly trained, and where else but in the position of an actual teacher the *probation* of the colored man could be their concern, it is not easy to see. We should hardly have thought such ignorance and stupidity possible in the School Commissioners of Baltimore.

THE NINTH CENSUS.

An other decade has passed—the most eventful in the political history of the country, and hardly less remarkable for the development of our national resources and the accumulation of individual wealth, which have characterized the period. The Government is now making preparations for taking the ninth census; and the nation will look forward with deep interest to the statistical information to be collected and placed on record.

Originally the census was little more than an enumeration of the population, with reference to the apportionment of representation among the several States. The primary object in taking it is still the same; but a secondary and more permanently important purpose in view, is to obtain an authentic record of the nation's wealth, progress and resources. Schedules are provided, on which are to be taken:

First—All the dwelling houses in the district, all the families, name of every inhabitant, age, sex, color, trade, occupation, or profession of each male person over fifteen years, value of real estate owned, place of birth of each inhabitant, marriages within the preceding year, number of persons who have attended school, persons over twenty years of age who can read and write, the deaf and dumb, blind, insane, idiotic, paupers and convicts.

Third—Number of acres of land improved, and unimproved, with the name of the owner, agent or occupier, five items on each of the different kinds, produce of the farm of every kind during the year preceding last of June, 1870.

Fourth—Products of industry of every kind, with name of manufacturer producing articles in each year of the value of $500, name and kind of business, capital invested, raw material used, with statement of quantities, kinds and values, kinds of motive power and machinery, average number of hands employed, wages paid per week.

Fifth—Aggregate valuation of real and personal estate, aggregate of taxes assessed, colleges, academies, schools, schoolhouses, &c.; public libraries, periodicals, newspapers, how often published, number of circulation. Has the season produced average crops? What crops are short? To what extent, and the average crop per year. Average wages of farm hands, of day laborers, with board; wages without board; of carpenters, female domestics; price of board for laboring men per week; number of churches, of persons each will accommodate; value of church property, with statistics relating to paupers and convicts.

Sixth—Number of deaths during the preceding year, with age, sex, color, domestic condition, place of birth and occupation of deceased, together with the time and cause of death.

It must be manifest that if the census be taken with reasonable accuracy on the schedules above described, the work will present a very full and valuable record of nearly everything relating to the population, property and resources of the country. Thank Gon! Schedule No. 2, for which the act of Congress of May, 1850, made provision, is no longer needed. There is not a slave nor a slave owner in the land; there is no record to be made of the manumitted or fugitive slave—there are none.

The census will not probably bring to light much valuable information as respects the States lately in rebellion. Blackened with the fire of war, agriculture and industrial pursuits have not been prosecuted as in the loyal States. There has been, however, without doubt, a considerable increase of population.

The New England States have advanced steadily in population and the development of manufacturing and commercial wealth. Other States have made only a moderate progress.

But the country as a whole—notwithstanding the depressing influences of four years of dreadful, wasteful war, the rigors of necessary war measures, and the frightful evils, political, social and financial, which war entails—has gone forward with amazing rapidity. Beyond the Mississippi commonwealths, rising like exhalations from the soil, have been improvised into the family of States. The wilderness in which, a few years ago, the buffalo roamed has become the abode of civilization. Hardy enterprise has subdued the prairie, hewn down forests, and built cities; has explored the bowels of the earth and found gold, oil, and other hidden treasures; has made the broad surface of the country a net-work of railways, and brought the Golden Gate within a six days' journey of the Delaware. In no period of our history as a nation has there been such a remarkable development of mechanical and manufacturing industry. In no former decade has agriculture, our great substantial interest, made such wonderful progress.

Pennsylvania has added to her population not less than seven or eight hundred thousand. In the development of manufacturing and mineral wealth, she has probably gone far ahead of any other State. Our deposits of iron, our extensive coal fields (anthracite and bituminous) are sources of prosperity greater than the gold mines of California. The oil trade at this city alone cannot be less than $10,000,000 per annum. But it is useless to speculate when the *facts* are about to be ascertained.

We write to call upon the people of Pennsylvania to *aid* in the taking of the *census*. Let merchants, manufacturers, miners and farmers prepare accurate statements of their business, property and products for the Assistants of the United States Marshal against the time when they will be called upon for these statistics. Let the people of Pennsylvania see to it that her population is fully and truly enumerated. Her representation in Congress, her rank, political power and influence in the Government will be affected as the census is well or ill taken. The individual interests of her citizens are even more concerned that she should appear on the great register of the nation exactly as she is. Stationary or decaying communities do not attract capital or population.

The city of Pittsburgh is especially interested in having the census well taken—and when we speak of Pittsburgh, we mean to include all the municipal corporations of which she is the center. Complaints numerous and loud, and we have reason to think to a considerable extent well founded, were made as respected the census of 1860. It was charged that the returns made did not fully present the manufacturing and business interests, and fell far short of the actual population of the city of Pittsburgh and vicinity. Comparing the popular vote of the county of Allegheny cast at the Presidential election of 1860, with that of 1868, we find an increase of nearly 16,000. This represents an increase of population of probably 100,000. Our manufactories, in number and producing capacity, have at least been doubled. The average increase in the value of real estate can hardly fall short of fifty per cent.

We hope that there will be no ground for a recurrence of the complaints made in former years. It is now within the power of the people of this county and State to have the census fully and accurately taken. The United States Marshal for the Western District of Pennsylvania, we are able to say, has appointed for this county capable and reliable assistants for the performance of this duty. He has exercised judgment and care in making appointments for the other counties in his district. He will do his best to have the census well taken. Let the people come to his help and extend to him and his assistants all the aid they can give. Let this be done everywhere in the Commonwealth, and when the great register of the nation is completed, the traditional and proud title of "Key Stone of the Federal Arch" will be found to be strengthened and vindicated.

To be misunderstood, or, at least, to be misrepresented, is, we fancy, a part of the fate of great men. Statesmen, or politicians, seem especially exposed to this misfortune. Then, there can be no doubt that they sometimes deliberately seek to propagate erroneous notions about their own characters and plans; and hence one may be reasonably at a loss whether to offer condolence or to express admiration, on seeing the world in dispute concerning some act or speech of one of those leaders of the people. At this moment Count Bismarck's relations with Rome have become a subject of curious interest and speculation. According to the Roman correspondent of a New York paper, the Count did a thing lately for which every sound Protestant ought to put him on the rack, if it were ever becoming to take such a liberty with a nobleman. Our readers may have heard, or rather read, of a remarkable scene that took place in the Council, one day in March. The *Constitutio de fide Catholica* was the subject of discussion, of which the preamble denounced Protestantism along with Atheism, Materialism and Pantheism, as a thing horrible, abominable, nefarious, accursed, hellish, diabolical, and we know not how many other vile adjectives were declared applicable to it. In the course of the debate Bishop Strossmayer took occasion to say a good word for Protestantism, denying the justice of the opprobrious epithets, and insisting that it would be very impolitic, as well as very impolite, to pass an act which applied terms so offensive to a form of religion held in respect by the sovereign houses to which many of the members of the Council, with their dioceses, were subject. The scene raised by this defense is said to have been one of indescribable confusion and excitement. Screams, shouts, hisses were heard in all parts of the assembly; the members sprang to their feet, and some rushed towards the speaker as if to attack, while others hurried to defend him. The Council broke up in confusion for that day. Count Bismarck, when made acquainted with the offensive character of this preamble, and with the likelihood of its adoption, "instructed Baron Arnim, the Prussian Minister in Rome, to confide to the German Bishops that if they voted for this insult against Protestantism and, therefore, their King, they would expose themselves to suspension by royal patent. He also instructed Baron Arnim, in the event of the preamble passing by a majority, to break off all relations with the Vatican and leave Rome with his staff." The result of this interference was that the objectionable preamble was dropped.

In the above report the Prussian Count appears an excellent Protestant. On the other hand, a French paper now before us says:

> "The pivot of Bismarckian politics is clearly to be founded at Rome; the alliance of the Prussian Chancellor with the Jesuits is an accomplished fact. Certain German prelates affirm that the Council is merely but the work of Prussia closely united with the powerful society of Jesus. This association pursues two objects; German unity which ought to control immediately the equilibrium of the world, and the Catholic pope, taking advantage of Catholic dissensions and schisms to dethrone the white pope. It is dismissed in order to overcome the resistance of France, has lost his most efficient aid to all issues opposed to the policy of the Tuileries and finds himself more constrained to-day to resort to powerful agencies. Now religious agitation is more favorable from which to make, than to derive the greatest profit for the glory of God and that of his cult himself."

To us the sound Protestantism of the Prussian Count is not a doubtful point. That he may have seemed to favor Rome with the purpose of embarrassing France is, however, not impossible. Most likely, however, a misunderstanding prevails somewhere, not disagreeable to Bismarck himself.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* comments with some severity on the conduct of Mr. Stevenson, of Ohio, who, some two weeks since, made a free trade speech upon the basis of the reports of enormous profits by the Pennsylvania iron companies in 1865, and instanced the Lehigh Crane Iron Company, which, he said, had made 50,000 tons at a cost of $30 per ton, and sold it for $50, making one million dollars profit in one year. Mr. Hill, on Monday, demanded authority for these figures, and sent to the Clerk's desk a letter from the President of that company, giving from the books of the concern an authentic statement of their business, from which it appears they made but 25,000 tons, and sold it at Elizabethport at an average of $46.50 per ton, and on the whole year's business sustained a loss of $20,000. Mr. Stevenson replied by saying *he understood* their working capacity was 50,000 tons, but had not the candor to admit his error and set the House right. Marshall, of Illinois, is also said to have indorsed a newspaper statement that in Tennessee iron could be made for $16 per ton. The writer adds that when representatives, all sent by intelligent constituencies, stand up and make such willful misstatements as these, and repeat them in the face of indisputable evidence to the contrary, and then base their votes upon false statements, there seems to be but little hope for either justice or wisdom being engrafted into legislation, and the day of a general prostration in American industries is close at hand.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* reiterates the denial that the Chamber of Commerce of that city recommended an alternative proposition to cede the Ohio Ship Canal to a private corporation. The *Gazette* says that the United States owns all but five shares of $100 each, which are held by directors to qualify them for holding office. It is estimated that $250,000 will complete the locks 355 feet long and 80 feet wide, and widen the canal bed to admit boats of these dimensions. To let the undertaking of the enlargement by means of money borrowed on the revenues of the canal, it had paid for itself by tolls levied at the rate of fifty cents a measured ton; that it is the first instance of the United States levying tolls on a great system of navigation to reimburse an expenditure for improvement, and that this rate of tolls is oppressive. The railroad bridge authorized by the Government at Louisville prevents the passage of boats over the falls at high water, and the canal admits only boats of a size too small to run in the lower river trade. The *Gazette* is surprised at the apathy manifested in Congress on this subject, and regards it as quite contemptible for the Government to refuse the small sum required to remove this damaging obstruction to a great channel of commerce, when it has $7,200,000 in gold to give for Alaska, one million a year to occupy one place in it, for all of which no one expects any return, and $75,000 for annual rent of the Bay of Samana which is of no use except to expend millions a year in fortifying.

In the United States Circuit Court at Philadelphia, before Judge Cadwalader, an important case was decided in which the Lowell Manufacturing Company were plaintiffs. They are the owners of a certain design for a carpet pattern. The defendants, Messrs. Larned & Starr, of Philadelphia, had adopted and used this design on their carpets, varying the figures in some of their details. The defendants had also obtained a patent for their design, subsequent in date to that of the complainants. The learned Judge before whom was argued the application for an injunction to restrain the defendants from using this altered design, had no doubt whether the difference in the designs was not sufficient to make the defendants' design a new one, and, therefore, not an infringement of the complainants', but left the parties to an action at law to determine their rights. The jury found for the plaintiffs, and the Court accordingly entered a decree in their favor, perpetually restraining defendants from the use of the said design, and awarding damages.

An Indiana correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* vindicates the Indiana divorce laws, against which there has been so long a "hue and cry" raised as to lead to misapprehension. The writer says that a citizen of another State going there, although he may vote on a residence of six months, and may bring other suits in the courts of that State without being a resident, cannot sue for a divorce until a residence of one year is acquired. The law which prevailed from 1852 to 1859, allowing the oath of the party suing to be taken as *prima facie* evidence of residence, is not now in existence, but has been so amended that the affidavit or oath of the party as to residence cannot be taken or received at all, and a year's residence must be proved by witnesses. A fraudulent divorce can only be obtained by subornation of perjury, and the writer advises New York and other papers that are continually slandering Indiana to keep their perjured villains at home and there will be no occasion to find fault with Indiana.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* contradicts the New York *Tribune*'s charge against Justices Strong and Bradley, that they have *transferred* their interest in certain corporations which are adversely affected by the Legal-Tender decision. Instead of a mere *transfer* which might be the expedient of a corrupt man, the *Inquirer* says the Judges named *sold and absolutely* or *absolutely* "all their right, title and interest, wheresoever and howsoever situate," in any and every corporation affected by the said decision of the Supreme Court. Honorable as they are everywhere known to be, of unquestionable integrity, of probity without a stain, they hastened, upon receiving the first note of warning that the Legal-Tender case was to be reopened, to qualify themselves to hear the argument without prejudice and to decide regarding its merits without personal interest of any sort interfering or conflicting with the real issue.

A traveling correspondent of the New York *Herald*, after spending in a Turkish steamboat the Euphrates and Tigris to Bagdad, writes that the site of the Garden of Eden, by tradition, is located at the junction of the Euphrates and Tigris at an Arab village called Korneh, which agrees with the scriptural narrative of the surroundings of Paradise, but which, to look at, is by no means a Paradisaical abode. Scattered along its banks are a couple of hundred houses made of reeds and thatch, while nearly on the extreme point, where the rivers meet, a shanty has been built for a telegraph station, the site of the rustic arbor where our first parents "billed and cooed" being now appropriated as a resting place for commercial bulletins and newspaper dispatches.

A curious piece of scandal has just occurred at Brooklyn. A gentleman named McLaughlin, pleasantly domiciled in that "city of churches" with his wife and child, was, a few evenings since, waited upon by a lady from Ireland, who stated in the presence of the couple that *she* was the lawful wife of McLaughlin, who had deserted her. Mac was astounded, and seizing his hat, immediately "vamoosed the ranche," Mrs. Mc. No. 2, after a brief conference with No. 1, also left the house, when the latter deliberately took possession, sold all the property contained therein, pocketed the proceeds, and "made sail" for parts unknown. All the parties are still *non est inventus*.

An injured party in New York has recovered $5,000 damages against the Sixth Avenue Railroad for injuries received while getting off a car, the conductor failing to stop the car to enable the passenger to alight. The *Times* remarks in reference to this verdict that conductors have now got to that point at which they think it a personal injury to be asked to stop the car in order that a passenger may alight. They think that everybody is bound to take a flying leap, or to vault on the car as an acrobat jumps from one rope to another. The *Times* hopes the verdict in the case referred to will open their eyes to the real state of affairs.

The *Standard* is the title of John Russell Young's new paper, the first number of which will be issued on the first of May. Mr. Young has the ability to achieve success in the field of journalism, and with the requisite capital it will be safe to predict the success of the *Standard*.

The Republican State Central Committee of West Virginia has called the State Convention to meet at Parkersburg, on June 23d, to nominate candidates for State offices. The Democracy hold their State Convention at Charleston, June 8th.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The New York real estate market the past week showed no improvement upon the business of the preceding week. Property holders, evidently having faith in the belief that real estate will next year take an upward tendency, refused to have pretty generally resolved not to yield to lower prices, and thus the transactions are much fewer in number than for the corresponding season in previous years. In the meantime building preparations are active, and it is not unlikely that during the present year from three to four thousand buildings will be erected on Manhattan Island.

The spots now on the sun, appearing to move across its face from east to west, and which will again be seen about this time next month, seem, as seen with an opera-glass, by, with extreme care, protecting the eye with a deeply-shaded or smoked glass, to be four in number. The sun's spots are sometimes, though rarely, seen with the naked eye. Some spots are 52,000 miles in length and breadth.

At the fifteenth amendment celebration at Louisville, Ky., a few days since, the procession carried a transparency in which the "train of progress" was depicted—a locomotive labeled "The Fifteenth Amendment," with a train of twenty-nine cars attached, representing the ratifying States, and a number of jackasses harnessed to the rear car, emblematic of the States refusing to ratify, and vainly trying to pull the train backward.

The Philadelphia *Press* says "for the first time within living memory, there is not a gambling house publicly open in Philadelphia. The blaze of light through half drawn blinds and half opened doors no longer at midnight lures out youth from home or tempts the stranger."

The Atlanta *Intelligencer* reports three or four young Chinamen in that city on a tour of sight seeing. It says "what is particularly noteworthy in reference to them is that they have come here for the purpose of entering Howard University (negro) and going through a course of study, after which they will return to China."

Twelve car loads of tea, consisting of between four and five thousand packages, arrived recently at New York in one train consigned to A. A. Low & Brothers, thirty-eight days covering the whole time of its transit from Japan to New York, viz: twenty-six days for 5,000 miles across the Pacific ocean by the Beaclectress, and twelve days by rail across the continent.

The slip of wood found on the Cornish coast was another attempted "hoax" in reference to the ill-fated City of Boston. The probability is that the large steamer seen in distress off Sable Island on the 31st of January was the City of Boston; it is not likely now that any trace of her will ever be found, and anything professing to be a message from her may only be regarded as the invention of a stupid idiot.

PERSONAL.

Miss Hattie Johnson, the lady who was brought into distressing notoriety through her elopement with Rev. Horace Cook, in New York, some months ago, was joined in wedlock to a young man of that city last week.

The Rev. Wm. A. Snively, formerly of Pittsburgh, at one time a minister of a Methodist congregation of this city, but more recently connected with the ministry of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, having been elected rector of St. Peter's Church, Albany, N. Y., the cathedral Church of that diocese, delivered his farewell sermon at Christ Church, Cincinnati, on Sunday last.

There seems to be a general indisposition among the prominent men of Europe. Gladstone has not given up, but Bright has, and his rotund form is racked to the extent that he meditates permanent retirement. Guizot is in poor health, and is of an age when sea voyages is always dangerous; and at last Bismarck has yielded to the increasing infirmities which have clung to him ever since Sadowa. His retirement to his country seat in Pomerania, and the fact that a consultation of physicians has been called, indicate the severity of the ailment which has pursued him vigorously for several months, during which he has been retiring from public life as much as he could without actually giving up the direction of affairs. Bismarck is comparatively a young man, having reached only the commencement of his fifty-sixth year. Von Beust is five years his senior, and so is Gladstone. But since Cavour and Palmerston passed away he has stood as the most prominent and the most successful statesman in Europe.

The Salem *Observer* denies the statement recently circulated, that Mr. Peabody left only about $150,000, after the payment of his public bequest to the London poor. That sum represents only the personal property he left in Essex county. The greater portion of his property was left in England, where his will was originally proved in December last, and where the administration of the estate is principally to be carried on for the present. The amount of personal property returned to the court in England is about four hundred thousand pounds, not far from two and a quarter millions of dollars in currency. The whole amount in this country is not yet made public.

The Twenty-third Congressional District.

If Mr. Phelps is to be ignored and a successor is to come from Allegheny City, Dr. Thomas F. Dale would be the choice of the people, and not Jas. L. Graham.

This communication is written without any consultation with Dr. Dale; and whether he would consent to the use of his name in this connection, is without my knowledge, but should he consent to submit his name in the coming contest there is no man in Allegheny City that could beat him, nor is there a man in the whole district who would bring a greater amount of character and competent ability into the service of his constituents; and should Dr. Dale consent to the use of his name, measures decisive will at once be taken to make it a success. "ONE Who Knows."

[From the Washington, Pa., Reporter.]

The Pittsburgh *Gazette*, one of the organs of State Treasurer Mackey, is making bitter war on all the members of the late Legislature who refused to be cajoled or coerced into the support of that gentleman for re-election, and presumes to dictate as to who shall and who shall not be returned. We are inclined to the opinion that so far as the people in this county are concerned, they will decide the selection of Representatives for themselves, without reference to the Pittsburgh "organ," and the *Gazette* may as well now alike its credit and powder by attending to its own business. We can assure it that it will have enough to do in nominating a "Mackey delegation" for its own county, without extending its enterprise into other fields.

A Richmond letter to the Alexandria *Gazette* says: "The latest move on the political chessboard in reference to the next Presidency is in favor of a ticket with Chase for President and Gilbert C. Walker for Vice President. It is stated that the project of running this ticket has been agitated in New York, and has met with some favor. Hereabouts Chase has a good many friends on both sides, and Governor Walker would very considerably strengthen the ticket."

AS A CURE FOR

BURNS AND SCALDS,

There is nothing we have ever known equal to

Metzger's German Ointment.

For Erysipelas and Scrofulous Sores it has no equal; for Salt Rheum and Chilblains we defy the world to produce its equal.

H. A. METZGAR, Proprietor,
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Sold by

A. J. RANKIN,
44 SIXTH STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Brackets, Pendants
CHANDELIERS,
AND
FIXTURES, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, FOR GAS OR OIL.

We are now receiving our SPRING STOCK OF FIXTURES of the Latest and Finest designs, from 1 to 12 Lights, embracing Over 500 Different Styles which we are selling at REDUCED PRICES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WELDON & KELLY,
Plumbers and Gas Fitters,
147 WOOD ST., NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.
Orders for PLUMBING and GAS FITTING from city promptly attended to.

PITTSBURGH BANK FOR SAVINGS,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh. Chartered in 1869.
Open for business from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. free of tax, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers:
Geo. A. Berry, President.
S. H. Hartman, Jas. Park, Jr., V Presidents.
D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, John Scott, Robt. G. Schmertz, Charles Lindsay.
D. W. & A. S. Bell Solicitors. mwf2p

NOTICE.

LIME, LIME, LIME, LIME.

The undersigned having purchased the entire interest of Ross Reynolds, Esq., in the Lime Business in Pittsburgh and Allegheny cities, are now receiving fresh supply of Lime daily from his kilns, to which we call the attention of Builders and Contractors. Orders left at No. 61 Water street, and corner Fourth-ty-third and Butler streets, Pittsburgh, and Reynolds's Tobacco store, Allegheny city, will be promptly attended to. All the accounts of Ross Reynolds must be settled with the undersigned, who are the only persons authorized to receipt for the same.

mwf2p H. M. HENDERSON & BRO.

NOTICE.

The Books for the Subscription of Stock of the

Crystal Spring Ice Manufacturing and Storage Company.

Are now opened at the Mechanics' Savings Bank, No. 75 SMITHFIELD STREET. This Company is incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and have the exclusive right of Manufacturing Ice in the county or Allegheny by Carre's Celebrated French Patent.

JAMES BLACKMORE, President.

OAKLAND RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW ARRANGEMENT.

On and after APRIL 24, 1870, the Oakland Cars will leave the Court House every 10 minutes, and a car, in addition to Fourth avenue and Market street, every Wednesday and Saturday Forenoon, for the accommodation of parties going to market.

E. ROEVEELES, Acting President.

PIG IRON.

1,000 Tons Neutral Close Iron.

On consignment, for sale at a bargain from the Furnace.

Hitchcock, McCreery & Co.

DRY GOODS.

Jos. Horne & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,
Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.
Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.
77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

RECEIVED A NEW LOT
OF THE CELEBRATED
Buffalo Alpaca,
Beaver Mohair,
London Mohair and
Mohair Mixtures.
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH AVENUE.

Silks, Silks, Silks.

American Black Gros Grain Silks, very much improved in quality and lustre, at $2 25 per yard.

Black French Silks, from $1 to $6 per yard.

All the new styles in Fancy Dress Silks. Japanese Silks, Fine Poplins, and Alpacas.

Serges and Fancy Dress Goods in complete assortment.

Prints, Chintzes, and Ginghams, Shawls, Arabs, Silk Basques and Mantillas,

AT PRICES TO CORRESPOND WITH THE DECLINE IN GOLD.

James Caldwell,
120 FEDERAL ST.,
2p ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

NEW GOODS.

SPRING, 1870.

NEW AND DESIRABLE

Spring Styles

DRESS GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED.

EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

SUMMER SILKS,

EXCELLENT IN QUALITY AND VERY DESIRABLE IN STYLE, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Great Bargains.

FULL LINE OF

Housekeeping Goods,
Table Damasks,
Damask Napkins,
French Doylies,
Sheetings,
Towels, &c., &c.,

ALL AT

Reduced Rates.

T. F. PHILLIPS
87
Market Street.

CLOTHING.

SPRING, 1870.

We beg leave to inform our patrons and the public that having completed improvements on our Store-room, No. 47 SIXTH STREET, we are now in receipt of our SPRING STOCK.

Our BOYS' CLOTHING DEPARTMENT contains a large assortment of NEW GARMENTS, suitable for Boys of all sizes, including many NOVELTIES IN STYLES for the present season.

For our MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARTMENT we have full lines of all New and staple Styles of CLOTHS, COATINGS and CASSIMERES, and having secured the services of one of the most competent and stylish Cutters in the country, we are now prepared to furnish GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS on short notice and the LATEST STYLE.

A call is respectfully solicited by

Gray & Logan,
NO. 47 SIXTH ST.

OLD WHISKIES!

For sale in quantities to suit purchasers. A large lot 4-10 Monongahela Rye Whisky.

Warranted Pure Copper Distilled, suited for Medical and Mechanical purposes. Manufactured in the Winter of 1866. Address HOOK & WISE,
Waynesburg, Greene Co., Pa., Box 73.

DRY GOODS.

Carr, M'Candless & Co.,
94
WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Wholesale Dealers
AND
Jobbers
OF
DRY GOODS,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED AN ENTIRE
New Stock,
BOUGHT SINCE THE DECLINE IN GOLD, AND TO WHICH THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS INVITED.

New English Dress Goods,
New French Dress Goods,
New German Dress Goods,
New American Dress Goods,
New Prints,
Chintzes, Ginghams,
Delaines,
Armures,
Tickings, Checks,
Denims,
Jeans, Tweeds,
Cottonades,
Cassimeres,
Loom Damasks,
Table Damasks,
Cloths and
Doeskins,
White Goods,
Linen Goods,
Irish Linens,
Toweling,
Notions, &c.

OUR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE AND OPEN FOR INSPECTION.

Possessing unusual advantages for
BUYING GOODS,
We propose to give our customers the benefit of the late decline in all kinds of Goods.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

J. W. Woodwell & Sons,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PLAIN AND FASHIONABLE
FURNITURE,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
97 and 99 THIRD AVENUE,
HAVE THE BEST
SOFA BEDSTEADS
EVER INVENTED.
CALL AND SEE THEM AT 97 AND 99 THIRD AVENUE.
trhs

T. C. FULTON,
(Successor to Fulton & Hopper.)
No. 45 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Furniture and Chairs,
Rosewood, Walnut, Mahogany and Oak.
Full Sets of Drawing Room, Library, Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room FURNITURE, on hand and made to order.
Sole Proprietor of SMITH'S SPRING BED BOTTOM for the State of Pennsylvania.
We take pleasure in showing our Goods and giving our Prices, which are, at all times, as reasonable as any other Manufacturer.

WE MAKE ONLY STRICTLY PURE GOODS.

White Lead,
Red Lead,
Litharge,
Potters' Lead,
Putty,
Vermilion.

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO. PURE WHITE LEAD PITTSBURGH PA.

Every keg of our White Lead bears the following warrant, and we guarantee a degree of fineness and whiteness unsurpassed:

THIS PACKAGE CONTAINS
Pure White Lead, ... 91 parts.
" Linseed Oil; . . . . . 9 "
100
$25 IN GOLD will be paid to any one finding the contents of this keg different from the above analysis.
DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.
trhs Office, No. 9 Smithfield Street.

DOOLEY'S BAKING POWDER

The Standard reputation attained by this unrivaled and infallible YEAST POWDER during twelve years past, is due to its perfect purity, healthfulness and economy. Put up in tins, actual weight, as represented, and will keep for years.
The quantity required for use is from one-fourth to one half less than other Baking Powders.
Sold by Grocers throughout the United States.
LOOLEY & BROTHER,
Manufacturers and Proprietors, 69 NEW STREET, New York. trhs

Specie Payment Resumed at Last,

From and after this date the firm of
H. S. OVERHOLT & CO.,
Of West Overton, Westmoreland county, engaged in General Merchandising will pay to their patrons, who buy for cash, SILVER IN CHANGE FOR CURRENCY PAYMENTS.
The public is respectfully invited to call and examine their unrivalled assortment and general variety of Stock, which we venture to say cannot be excelled in any market, either for Superiority, Quality or Lowness of Price. A visit to their establishment will satisfy the most incredulous of the truth of our assertion.

JOHN BIRCH,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
No. 633 PENN STREET,
And at Mr. F. Ardary's Stable, No. 519 LIBERTY STREET. trh*

MANUFACTURERS.

MORGAN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CONNELLSVILLE
COKE,
At their Mines, Broad Ford, P. & C. R. R.
OFFICE, 142 WATER STREET.
SHIP TO ALL POINTS
BY RAILROAD,
AND DELIVER IN THE CITY.

R. KRUGH, ... W. MEYER.
A. KRUGH, ... O. OHT.
STAR TOBACCO WORKS.
KRUGH, MEYER & CO.,
Successors to Floersheim & Ehrlich,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CUT AND DRY SMOKING TOBACCO,
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
CHEWING TOBACCO AND CIGARS,
63 WATER ST., and 66 FIRST AVE., Pittsburgh.

The New Anti-Dust Cook Stove
DUQUESNE,
Has the Largest Oven and is warranted to give the best satisfaction of any Stove ever sold.
It has a PATENT RAILED ASH-PAN, SHAKING GRATE and every modern improvement.
MANUFACTURED BY
D. DE HAVEN & SONS,
No. 47 Federal Street, Allegheny.
For sale by Demmler & Bro., No. 126 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh; Henry Hammer, No. 180 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh; Lacock & Hawthorn, No. 24 Ohio street, Allegheny; P. H. Falkenstine, No. 241 Ohio street, Allegheny; Nestler & Forsythe, East Liberty. tf

Faber & Van Doren
367 Liberty St., Pittsburgh,

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

First Mortgage Seven Per Cent.

GOLD BONDS,

OF THE

Central Railroad of Iowa at 95,

FREE FROM TAX. FOR SALE AT

IRA B. M'VAY & CO'S,

Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 27, 1870.

The revival in the business world during the past few days is attributed to the defeat of the Funding bill. Mercantile circles seemed jubilant over it. Merchants who were beginning to lose all hope of doing anything before autumn are taking courage. Funds long locked up and idle are coming forth. Government securities have advanced from three to five per cent. Various railroad and other enterprises, which have been at a stand-still for a month, are beginning to go forward. The New York Stock Exchange, which affords a key to the financial and commercial condition, is once more animated. Business men generally, who have worn ingenuous countenances for months, smile again. Nor is it difficult to account for this sudden revival, this rapid recuperation in business during the past few days. They are wholly due to a freedom from fear that the financial situation of the country is to be violently disturbed.

—Henry Clews, in his usually well written circular, says: The opinion expressed in our last circular, that gold would slowly react from the price below which it has been unable to fall. Public opinion appears to have regarded the fall from 120 to 110 as not, on the whole, justified by the existing condition of affairs, and the course of the foreign exchanges has tended to give effect to this conclusion. For the next four months the exports of cotton and produce are usually light, and next month several millions have to be remitted on account of the May coupons of foreign bondholders. It is therefore evident that gold must shortly commence to ship gold to Europe. The extent of the specie shipments must depend to some extent upon foreign purchases of our securities, a point on which there is some uncertainty. At present, the Bank of England is losing bullion and the London money market is hardening—conditions not favorable to the demand for our bonds. It is to be noted that since the raising of the funding proposals in Congress, and the consequent fears, there has been an entire cessation of the export of Government securities. Whether this is merely a temporary postponement until the result of the agitation has been ascertained, or is a permanent one, the entire position to take the bonds in prospect of their being early called in, is a matter of time must reveal. It is clear that, at present, United States bonds are not available for the settlement of foreign balances. The latest advices indicate that the European markets are fully supplied with our securities, and that we can scarcely expect any important supply of exchange from that source. Upon the whole then, it seems possible that we may have, this year, to ship gold where last year we received it. In the light of the present unsettled condition of financial opinion at Washington, it would appear to be the most intelligent opinion as to what Congress may do in regard to them is with the view to what will affect the premium; we incline, however, to the expectation that nothing of importance will be accomplished at this session.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn. Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds '81	116½ 116½	116½
U. S. Bonds '62	114½ 114½	114½
U. S. Bonds '64	113½ 113½	113½
U. S. Bonds '65	113½ 113½	113½
U. S. Bonds, new '65	112 112	112½
U. S. Bonds '67	112½ 112½	112½
U. S. Bonds '68	112½ 112½	112½
10-40s	107 107	106
Gold	110½ 110½	110½

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

	April 25.	April 26.	Av. Dec.
Gold	110¾	110½	—
U. S. Bonds, 1881	116½	116½	—
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '62	114½	114½	—
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '64	113½	113½	—
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65	113½	113½	—
U. S. Bonds, new bds, '65	113½	113½	—
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s '67	112½	112½	—
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '68	112½	112½	—
U. S. Bonds, 10-40s	107	107	—
U. S. Currency 6s	112	112½	—

—The New York *Herald* of yesterday says: The speculative activity of Wall street was still more confined to a few transactions at the boards, as will be seen by the published lists of sales below, have been up to the brisk-est standard of business. The dealings in the Long Room were on a much less extensive scale, and equal in amount to those of the palmy days of the spring and summer of last year before the great September panic cost a part the dream of sudden wealth to be acquired through the multiple of gold and stock speculation. The feature of to-day's operations was a general buying movement in the part of the cliques that dominate every stock possible. The cachean combine plan for a slow and steady advance from to-day, the "bears" being called upon to send in their differences for the differences each time the market rises two or three per cent. It will be remembered that the "bulls" in gold practiced this strategy last fall in putting gold to 165. It would be difficult to specify what the feature in the activity of to-day, for the movement was so general that the leading railways that whose attention had been excited by a sharp advance it was soon diverted to an equally surprising advance in another list. The railways were more active than the miscellaneous or express shares, but the latter participated in the general buoyancy to a greater or less extent. The list below of highest and lowest prices will show with what liberality the lowest quotations being made at about the beginning of business and the highest at the last session of the Board, excepting for Ohio and Mississippi, which is usually heavy and active in late street dealings, and touched 83.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

April 27, 1870.	10 A M	10:30 A M	12 M	1 P M	3 P M	3:30 P M
New York Central	100	100½	101½	101½	101½	101¾
New Jersey Central	107	107	107	107	107	—
Erie	22¾	23	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼
Harlem	131	131	131	131	131	131
Reading	106½	106½	107½	107½	107½	107½
Michigan Central	125	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan Southern	93¾	93¾	94	93¾	93¾	93¾
Illinois Central	136	—	136	136	—	—
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	97	97	97	97	97	97
Chicago and Northwestern	77	77¾	78¼	77	78¼	77
Do. pref'd	86	86	86	86	86	86
Rock Island	103	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½
Ft. Wayne	92	92¾	93	92¾	93	92¾
Fort Wayne	92	92¾	93	92¾	93	92¾
Toledo and Wabash	54	54	54	54	54	—
Toledo and Wabash pref	74	74	74	74	74	—
Fort Wayne	92	92¾	93	92¾	93	92¾
Chicago and Alton	134	—	134	—	—	—
Ohio and Mississippi	31	31	31	31	31	31
Western Union Telegraph	82	82	82	82	82	82
Pacific Mail	46¾	47	47	47	47	47
Adams Express	60	60	60	60	60	60
Wells, Fargo & Co Express	38	38	38	38	38	38
American M. U. Express	38	38	38	38	38	38
United States Express	44	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½
Gold	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Tues.	Wed.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	104	105½	1½	—
N. J. Central	106½	107½	1	—
Erie	24	23¼	—	¾
Harlem	144	145½	1	—
Reading	108	107½	—	½
Mich. Central	125	125	—	—
Mich. Southern	95¾	95¾	1	—
Illinois Central	137	137	—	—
Cleve. and Pitts	98	98	—	—
Chicago and North.	77	77	—	—
Do. preferred	86½	86	—	½
Rock Island	104	104	—	—
St. Paul	41½	42½	1	—
Do. preferred	75	76½	1½	—
Fort Wayne	93	93	—	—
Chicago and Alton	134	134½	½	—
Ohio and Miss.	31	31	—	—
Western U. Tel.	82½	83	½	—
Pacific Mail	47½	47¾	¼	—
Adams Express	60	60	—	—
Wells, Fargo & Co.	38	38½	½	—
American M. U. Ex.	38	38	—	—
U. S. Express	44	44½	½	—

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad Stock, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day wells in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 27, 1870.

BUSINESS—The market was steady but not very active, still there was a fair trade demand for the leading articles. The rush of the spring trade is over, and business will now settle down to its legitimate channels. Produce—the receipts are increasing, with a sufficient stock on hand to meet the current wants of the trade. The general impression is that prices have touched their highest point, and as a natural consequence dealers confine their purchases to lots for present use, speculation not being indulged in to any extent, prices being entirely too uncertain. The following are the receipts of the leading articles for the past two weeks—they will be found useful for reference:

	Last Week.	This Week.
Flour, bbls	5,407	5,407
Apples, bbls	1,371	1,497
Cheese, lbs	1,597	918
Corn, sacks	3,122	3,139
Wheat, sacks	3,232	2,100
Barley, sacks	1,679	1,251
Rye, sacks	1,868	1,300
Oats, sacks	1,866	6,132
Butter, pkgs	218	128
Bulk meats, lbs	2,000	—

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted.

ASHES—The market was quiet with a fair trade demand. Prices have been uniform for some time at the following: Soda ash—common to refined 6@6½; pearls 9@9½; potash 7½@7¾.

APPLE BUTTER—Market well supplied; the only inquiry was for choice lots at from 90 to 70c ₱ gallon.

APPLES—The market was steady but not very active. The receipts since our last were 1,497 bbls. The principal inquiry was for best varieties at $1 50@1 75; choice $1 25@1 42; prime $1 25@1 50; common mixed lots $2 00@2 75 ₱ bbl.

BROOMS—Steady but not active; prices have undergone no change; sales No. 2 at $2 75 ₱ dozen; fancy and hurl handles at $3 and $3 50; parlor brooms at $6 00@6 50 ₱ doz. Dealers are well supplied.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull; the season for same being over; we quote nominally at 2½@2¾c ₱ lb.

BEANS—The market has undergone no change as relates to prices. Sales from store at $1 50@1 60 ₱ bushel; choice handpicked at $1 90@2 00; choice Lima at 12½@12½c; choice Castile; fair 25@26c; common to prime; the latter grades are neglected.

CHEESE—The market exhibits little firmness, with a falling off of receipts. Sales were limited to small lots from store at 15½@16c for Hamburg 16½@16c; New York State dairy 16@16½c; New York factory 14c; tasty lots 18½c; sweitzer 20@20c.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand is improving, and the market being a shade firmer. Choice bright dried apples, 7c; prime 6½c; common to medium 6c; the latter grades are neglected. Dried blackberries 14@15c. Pitted cherries 20c. Dried blackberries 14@15c.

CHANDLERIES—The market was quiet with a local demand for Sackett's berries, at $10@10 50 ₱ box.

CARBON OIL—The market was a shade firmer with a fair demand for the leading brands. Sales of round lots of standard brands at 28@28½c in round lots, and 29@29c in a small way.

CANDLES—The demand is fair; supply exceeds the demand. Sales were made on the usual terms; sperm dealt at 60@60c, and from store at the usual advance.

POTATOES—The market contains a supply in excess of the demand. Prices, however, have undergone no change; sales of mixed lots from store at 60@65c ₱ bushel. Peerless, 70@75c; Snowflakes from store at 65@70c ₱ bushel.

FEED—In demand. The receipts are not trouble in getting all that arrive in immediate use. Bran $1; shipstuff $1 10; middlings $1 30 ₱ cwt.

FISH—The market is well supplied. The mills report sales at $5 00 ₱ bbl; $4 75 in sacks. Mackerel—No. 1 shore, $14@14 50; No. 2 do, $12@12 50; No. 3 do, $10@10 50; No. 1 Bay, $13@13 50; No. 2 do, $11@11 50; No. 3 do, $9@9 50; No. 1 Labrador herring, $7@7 50; scaled herring, 20@25c ₱ box; codfish, 6@6½c ₱ lb.

FLOUR—The market yesterday was firm with a good inquiry for the trade. Prices were easier on the part of holders to advance the views of buyers, but the latter were not disposed to operate except at the usual advance.

FLAXSEED—The market contains a supply in excess of the demand. Prices, however, have undergone no change; sales of mixed lots from store at $1 60@1 65 ₱ bushel. Prime, $1 70@1 75; blows from store at 65c@$1 ₱ bushel.

FEED—In demand. The receipts are not trouble in getting all that arrive in immediate use. Bran $1; shipstuff $1 10; middlings $1 30 ₱ cwt.

GRAIN—In fair supply and is held at $1 30@1 35 ₱ bushel.

GRASS—In fair supply and is held at $1 30@1 35 ₱ bushel.

HAY—The market was dull. Prices a shade lower. With sales by the car load at $1 65@1 70 ₱ cwt., with the usual advance from store.

HOMINY—We have no change to notice. The trade continues in a healthy condition, and sales were made from store at 5½@5¾c ₱ lb.

HONEY—We have no change to notice. The trade continues in a healthy condition, and sales of a similar description. Prices range from 35 to 40c ₱ lb.

HOPS—Market quiet; sales were reported at $1 50@1 60 ₱ lb.

LARD OIL—The market remains quiet with a fair trade demand. Sales of kiln dried at 95c@$1 ₱ gallon.

LIME—The market is steady at $1 25@1 35 ₱ bbl.

LEATHER—The market is quiet with a fair trade demand. Sales of kiln dried at 95c@$1 ₱ gallon.

LIME—The market is steady at $1 25@1 35 ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, good, 75c; prime 80c.

MAPLE SYRUP—Market quiet; sales were reported at $1 50@1 60 ₱ gallon.

MAPLE SUGAR—Is selling in a regular way at 12c@12½c ₱ lb.

NAILS—In fair demand: Young Hyson $1 00@1 60; Gunpowder $1 20@1 50 and $1 90; Imperial $1 40@1 60; Hyson $1 10@1 30 and $1 40; Hyson Skin 70@90c; Oolong $1 25 and $1 50 ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales of Carolina at 9@9½c; Louisiana 7½@8c; choice 12c ₱ lb.

STARCH—Sales of Pearl at 6½c; Satin Gloss 11c; Corn 11c; Laundry 9½c.

TALLOW—Market is steady; sales of prime at 8½c ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—The market has undergone no change as relates to prices. Demand moderate; sales of leaf at 20@30c ₱ lb.

WHISKY—The market has undergone no change as relates to prices. Demand moderate; sales of leaf at 20@30c ₱ lb.

WOOL—Market quiet; sales were reported at $1 50@1 60 ₱ lb.

WOOL—Is selling in a regular way at 12@12½c ₱ lb.

TEAS—In fair demand: Young Hyson $1 00@1 60; Gunpowder $1 20@1 50 and $1 90; Imperial $1 40@1 60; Hyson $1 10@1 30 and $1 40; Hyson Skin 70@90c; Oolong $1 25 and $1 50 ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales of Carolina at 9@9½c; Louisiana 7½@8c; choice 12c ₱ lb.

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TALLOW—Market is steady; sales of prime at 8½c ₱ lb.

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WOOL—Market quiet; sales were reported at $1 50@1 60 ₱ lb.

WOOL—Is selling in a regular way at 12@12½c ₱ lb.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, April 28, 1870.

BUSINESS—The market yesterday was not in a very settled condition. These remarks are equally applicable to other markets. The advance in Antwerp and the upward movement in gold will no doubt make a change in figures.

CRUDE.

We have nothing that is very new to state. The demand being moderate, sales were of a similar description. We are reported the following sales: 2,000 bbls May, last half, 11½c; sales 2,000 bbls S. O. June 11½c; B. O. all year quoted at 14c.

REFINED.

The market was in a rather unsettled condition. Prices were irregular. Quotations were as follows: Spot or April 26½c; June and July 27c bid, 27½c wanted; August to December 26½c bid; June, July and August 27½c bid; sales 1,000 bbls April 26½c; sales 2,000 bbls S. O. last half May 26½c.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, April 27.—Closing on 26th: Petroleum—crude bulk stronger market; no large lots offered under 10½c; sales 240 bbls at 13¾; and 500 bbls at 13c. Refined active; a demand spring up for July principally for short delivery, mostly on speculative account; prices advanced and closed strong at 29½c for spot delivery, and 27½c delivery first half of May; sales 600 bbls spot at 29½c; 3,500 bbls do at 29½c; fully 11,000 bbls delivered first half of May at 27½; Philadelphia delivery—Market opened strong with an advance of about 1½c, but lacks animation; more eagerness to sell at the close; prices annexed; sales 5,000 bbls refined S W for April delivery at 29½c; sales 1,000 and 2,000 bbls short delivery on private terms.

OIL CITY, April 27.—The market has quieted down considerably; a little might be bought at 24 35, while 24 30 is the ruling bid for lower creek delivery; 24 00@24 05 for Oil City delivery; $2 25@2 50; common mixed lots $2 00@2 75 ₱ bbl.

RHODES—Steady but not active; prices have undergone no change; sales No. 2 at $175 ₱ bbl. Selling: Wagaria Reserve at 18 cents; Hamburg 16@16c; New York State 15@15½c; New York factory 14c; fancy lots 18½c; sweitzer 20@20c.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand is improving, and the market being a shade firmer. Choice bright dried apples, 7c; prime 6½c; common to medium 6c; the latter grades are neglected. Dried blackberries 14@15c. Pitted cherries 20c. Dried blackberries 14@15c.

CHANDLERIES—The market was quiet with a local demand for Sackett's berries, at $10@10 50 ₱ box.

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WOOL—Market quiet; sales were reported at $1 50@1 60 ₱ lb.

WOOL—Is selling in a regular way at 12@12½c ₱ lb.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 111¾@111¾.

NEW YORK, April 27—P. M.

MONEY.

Money easy at 4@5 ₱ cent., with exceptions at 3 ₱ cent.

STERLING

Quiet and firm at 109@109¼.

GOLD

Inactive and firmer; opened at 111¾, touched 111¾, and closed at 111¾@111¾; carrying rates 2@2 ₱ cent; clearances $30 000,000.

GOVERNMENTS

Active and higher. Coupons '81 116@116¼; do '62 114¼; do '64 113½@113¾; do '65 113¾@113¾; do new 112¾@113; do '67 112¾@112¾; do '68 112¾@112¾; 10-40s 106½@106¾; currency do 112¾@113. The Sub-Treasurer bought $1,000,000 at 109 20-100@109 25-100.

STATE BONDS

Strong. Missouris 93½; old Tennessees 58½; new do 59½; old Virginias 65¾; North Carolinas 47; new do 29½.

STOCKS

Active and higher, closing strong. At one time during the past cash stock of Northwest's common was worth 1 ₱ cent. more than regular, and a number of parties offering 1 ₱ cent. delivery for short delivery under the rule. Canton 72½; Cumberland 18½; Western Union Telegraph 82; Quicksilver 37½; Mariposa 7; do preferred 18½; Adams Express 62¾; Wells 53½; American Express 44½; Pacific Mail 46¾; New York Central 99¾; do scrip 92¾; Erie 23¾; Harlem 131½; Reading 107½; Michigan Central 126; Lake Shore 93¾; Illinois Central 136; Cleveland and Pittsburgh 96¾; Chicago and Rock Island 103¾; New Jersey Central 108; Northwest 78¼; do preferred 86; Fort Wayne 93; New York and Erie 23¾; do preferred 37½; Chicago and Alton 134; do preferred 114; Ohio and Mississippi 30¾; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati 78½; Indiana Central 59½; do preferred 91; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central 19½.

MINING SHARES.

Boston prices—Hale & Quincy 18. Sub-Treasury balance—Coin $54,611,375; currency $7,740,000; general balance $8,879,937.

Exports for the week, $2,359,247. Considerable amount received from Canada lately, have been bought by foreign bankers in anticipation of it to Europe will precede the export of gold.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
Petrolia	Hartman	Wheeling.
Juniata	Brennan	Cincinnati.

Departed.

S. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
Belle	Sensabaugh	Wheeling.
Fontenelle	Shaw	St. Louis.

MONONGAHELA—Six feet ten inches and falling.

The marks last evening indicated six feet ten inches and falling slowly. The weather was pleasant. Trade, however, in the vicinity of the landing was not very active.

The new steamer "Grenville Baird," Capt. Keit, will soon be ready to enter the Pittsburgh and Portsmouth trade.

The new steamer Fontenelle, Capt. Shaw, left for St. Louis, at 10 o'clock this morning. Pilots—Williamson and Bunting.

The U. S. Mail Packets on the Shackwater leave at 8 A. M. to-day. Mr. Reed will have any other information just call on Capt. Carlisle, on the Wharf-boat.

The Beaver, Wellsville and Wheeling packet for this day is the steamer Petrolia, Capt. Harlan, leaves at 12 M. Mr. Wm. Colcord is clerk—well, one of the most attentive and gentlemanly officers to be found in a day's journey.

The fine steamer Capt. Mason, is loading for Clarksville and Nashville, and will have dispatch. Passengers and shippers will have dispatch in mind and govern themselves accordingly.

CAPT. SWEENEY is anxious to sell out and retire from the river, and any person desiring the interest in steamboat stock, will get a bargain in the St. Marys. So says the Evansville *Journal*.

The following coal boats have taken their departure: for Cincinnati: Leopard and Coal Valley; with seventeen barges and 185,000 bushels of coal. For Louisville: Jo. Ellen, with eight barges and three flats, with 75,000 bushels of coal.

The steamer Mollie Ebert, Captain G. W. Ebert, is announced for Memphis and New Orleans. This boat has unsurpassed accommodations and is in charge of gentlemanly and attentive officers. Captain Peppard has charge of the cabin.

The splendid new packet Juniata, Captain C. L. Brennan, takes her departure this day at 12 M. for Wheeling, Marietta and Parkersburg, Cincinnati. For speed, accommodations and attention to the traveling public stands A 1. The Juniata is one of the most popular boats that comes to this port.

The new tow Collier will be ready for business in a few days. Captains Sheiden and Matthews have been engaged for some time past in fitting her out in a very superior manner. The Collier was always one of the best boats that came to this port. At present she is one of the handsomest. She will commence loading in a few days for St. Louis.

GEN. WHITTLESEY says that at such a time during the present summer as will be the least inconvenient to commerce on the river he will close the canal for about sixty days, for the purpose of making some excavations which cannot be done conveniently without protect to do, however, until after what is known as the July rise. At present it would not do to consult with him as to the most favorable time consistent with general business interests.

A PLEASANT EXCURSION.—The far famed steamer St. Charles, Captain C. A. Bravo, will have on board a excursion party on Saturday, May 7th, at four P. M., to Cincinnati. The time occupied will be about 36 hours. The rate of passage the round trip only $15 00. The St. Charles will reach Cincinnati in 36 hours, giving ample time for the excursionists to see all the sights. There will be a band on board, and a good time generally.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Ironton, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

IRONTON, OHIO, April 27, 1870.

Boats passed up to-day: St. Charles at two P. M.; the Telegraph at three P. M., and Annie Laurie at 5:30 P. M. River falling. Weather clear and warm. H.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

OIL CITY, PA., April 27, 1870.

River falling, with two feet eight inches of water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 69° at 6 P. M. C.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., April 27, 1870.

River falling, with seven feet six inches of water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 70° at 5 P. M. C.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., April 27, 1870.

River falling, with seven feet of water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 77° at 5 P. M. F.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

Tradesmen's National Bank,

WOOD STREET, CORNER SECOND.

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

GOLD, COUPONS,

Bonds and Stocks,

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

A. BRADLEY.....President.
W. VANKIRK.....Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr.....Cashier.

Freehold Bank

And Building Association,

No. 100 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh.

CAPITAL.....$100,000.
PRIVILEGE.....200,000.

Depositors Secured by Real Estate and Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

President—EDWARD HOUSE.
Vice Presidents—JAS. SCHAFF, ADAM JACOBS.

DIRECTORS:

EDWARD HOUSE, WILLIAM PHILLIPS,
JAMES CRAIG, ROBT. W. MAUKEY,
THOMAS STEEL, JARED M. BRUSH,
THOMAS WADDELL.

Secretary and Treasurer—THOMAS STEEL.
Assistant Secretary—JAMES SPEER.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. and on Saturday Evenings from 7 to 10. Directors meet daily (Saturday excepted) at 12 M.

Commercial Banking Co.,

NO. 92 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

CAPITAL.....$200,000

STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.

W. H. EVERSON.....President.
W. C. MACKUM.....Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

ALEX. BALES, JOHN LINDSAY,
W. H. EVERSON, JOHN C. PHILLIPS,
W. C. MACKUM, B. F. WILSON.
JACOB HOUSE,

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points in the United States and Canadas.

Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

Especial attention given to all business of Correspondents.

The Safe Deposit Company

OF PITTSBURGH,

FOR THE

Safe Keeping of Valuables,

UNDER GUARANTEE AND THE RENTING OF SAFES IN ITS

Fire and Burglar-Proof Vaults,

NO. 83 FOURTH AVENUE.

President—WILLIAM PHILLIPS.
Vice President—HENRY LLOYD.

WILLIAM PHILLIPS, BYRON H. PAINTER
HENRY LLOYD, JOSEPH MORRISON,
WILLIAM M. LYON, CURTIS G. HUSSEY.
JOHN BENNETT,

Sec'y. & Treas.—S. F. VON BONNHORST

Open Daily from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,

No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Glendinning, Davis & Amory,

No. 17 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

We allow interest on temporary or standing deposits, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of

Stocks, Bonds and Gold in either city.

Direct telegraphic communication from the Philadelphia house to New York.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,

BANKERS,

N. W. Corner Third and Chestnut Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Business entrusted to our care shall have prompt personal attention.

Special attention given to collections of Checks on Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York credited on Fourth avenue.

Will buy on margin for responsible persons, Railroad Bonds, Government Securities, Gold, &c.

Inquiries, &c., by letter will receive immediate attention. Collections made on all accessible points.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.

Orders for Roofing solicited and promptly attended to.

ROOFS.

WM. B. SCAIFE

ERECTS

IRON ROOF FRAMES

COVERED WITH

Corrugated Iron

FOR

Mills, Blast Furnaces, Railroad Depots, Banks, Rolling Mill Houses, Public Buildings, &c.

CORRUGATED IRON,

For Covering Wooden Frame Roofs, made to ordered lengths.

Iron Corrugated for Mills, &c.

Nos. 119 and 121 First Avenue

SLATE

J. S. Newmyer,

NO. 43 SEVENTH AVE.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Is prepared to furnish a very superior article of

Peach Bottom, Vermont and Blue Mountain

ROOFING SLATE

IN ANY QUANTITY,

From his Yards in Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Or direct from the Quarries at Quarry Prices.

Special attention given to Laying Slate and Repairing Slate Roofs.

SLATE.

THE

Twin City

SLATE COMPANY,

Are prepared to furnish to Builders or Slaters, their VERY DARK BLUE COLORED SUPERIOR

Roofing Slate,

From their own Quarries, located in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, AT QUARRY PRICES.

Samples may be seen, and communications addressed to

E. L. GOODWIN, Agent.

J. N. SHALLENBERGER, Pres't.

Office: BREWER'S BUILDING, DUQUESNE WAY corner Eighth street, Pittsburgh, Penna.

COAL, COAL.

Youghiogheny Gas Coal Co.

This Company are now prepared to furnish the best Coal of any size or quantity, AT FAIR RATES. Office and Yard adjoining the Connellsville Railroad Depot, foot of Try street Pittsburgh.

Orders addressed to their Mines, West Newton, Pa., or Yard, will be promptly attended to.

M. P. O'HERN, Secretary.

C. BARNES,

Sealer of Weights and Measures,

OFFICE, No. 5 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

INSURANCE.

THE BUFFALO

Fire and Marine

INSURANCE CO.

Cash Capital, - - - -	$304,222 50
Surplus over all Liabilities, Re-Insurance and Capital as per Report of N. Y. Insurance Superintendent.....	87,665 00

INCORPORATED APRIL, 1843.

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870.

Cash on hand and in Bank	$106 510 60
U. S. Bonds, market value	171,122 50
N. Y. State Bonds, do	24,090 00
R. R. Bonds, market value	52,680 00
Bonds and Mortgages - -	85,909 78
Real Estate - - - - -	12,000 00
Bills Receivable - - - -	5,242 53
Due from Agents - - - -	10,534 38
Salvage - - - - - -	1,900 00
Due from other Companies	5,000 00
Other Assets - - - - -	10,040 07
	$485,029 86

S. S. JEWETT, President.
J. W. RICHMOND, Vice President.
WM. LOVERING, Jr., Secretary.
THOS. P. SEARS, Assistant Secretary.

Swearingen & McCandless,

AGENTS,

No. 94 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

National Insurance Company

OFFICE IN THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,

COR. FEDERAL ST. AND THE DIAMOND,

W. W. MARTIN, President.
JNO. BROWN, Jr., Vice President.
JAS. E. STEVENSON, Secretary.

JNO. A. WILSON, JOHN GEST,
JAS. L. GRAHAM, JNO. THOMPSON,
JNO. BROWN, Jr., JOS. MYERS,
O. H. P. WILLIAMS, C. C. BOYLE,
A. R. LOCKHART, JACOB KOPP,
ROBT. LEA, JOS. McNAUGHER.
Attest

MONONGAHELA INSURANCE CO.,

OF PITTSBURGH,

INCORPORATED 1854.

CASH CAPITAL.....$175,000.

Insures against Fire and Marine Losses.

Office—N. E. CORNER WOOD STREET AND FOURTH AVENUE, second floor, entrance on Fourth avenue.

WM. A. CALDWELL.....President.
JNO. McDEVITT.....Vice President.
JAS. H. ROBINSON.....Secretary.
Capt. P. A. DOHRMAN, Genl Agent and Surveyor

DIRECTORS:

W. A. Caldwell, David M. Smith,
John McDevitt, William Eaton,
George A. Berry, Robert Daizell,
Wm. H. Forsyth, William Metcalf,
James Woodburn, Samuel Hamilton,
Samuel Robinson, Geo. W. Dilworth,
R. H. Pamner, James McCandless,
D. S. H. Gilmore,
James McCandless.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF PITTSBURGH.

Office corner Market and Water streets, second floor

WM. BAGALEY.

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

GONE SOUTH.—It is reported that Johnny Robinson has gone there.

GREAT attractions nightly at the Mercy Hospital Fair, now in progress at City Hall.

GROUNDLESS.—The rumor that a body, supposed to be the missing McKeesport tavern keeper, had been found in the Monongahela river is proved to have been without foundation.

NOT YET DISTRIBUTED.—The new postage stamps are not yet distributed for our Post-office. They made their appearance in Birmingham nearly two weeks since.

DISCHARGED.—Louis Falkenhagen, charged with attempting to outrage the person of Mrs. Catherine Kortis, had a hearing before Mayor Hyndman on Tuesday, and as the evidence entirely exculpated him he was discharged, and the prosecutrix ordered to pay the costs.

EN ROUTE FOR THE WEST.—The Seventeenth Regiment of United States Infantry, numbering three hundred and seventy-eight men, under command of Lieut. Col. Cutler, passed through this city yesterday *en route* for Sioux City, Iowa.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Daniel Shrum, supposed to be deranged, was struck by the Cincinnati Express train, Pennsylvania Railroad, week on Tuesday morning, near Latrobe, and instantly killed. He lived in Ligonier Valley and was walking the track at the time of the accident.

SLIGHT FIRE.—The alarm from box 62, Independence Engine House, yesterday afternoon, was caused by a slight fire at Totten & Co.'s foundry, corner of Twenty-fifth street and Railroad, It appears that the woodwork in the neighborhood of one of the furnaces took fire, but the flames were extinguished before serious damage had been done.

LECTURE BY REV. F. A. NOBLE.—Rev. F. A. Noble, the able and eloquent pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, will deliver a free lecture this evening in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, on the interesting subject, "Our Poets." The rooms no doubt will be crowded, and those who are fortunate enough to secure seats will enjoy a rare literary treat.

INCREASING BUSINESS.—Owing no doubt to the unlimited variety of their stock, and the fact that new and fresh goods are positively received every day of every imaginable style known to the trade, and such as cannot but help to please the numerous patrons of Morgan, Stern & Co., Nos. 78 and 80 Market street, S. K.—Mr. F. M. Gegner, the jovial gentleman and efficient clerk, will hereafter have charge of the floor or retail department, in which position he cannot help pleasing all.

A PREJUDICED YOUTH.—Officer Cuppies yesterday took to the House of Refuge a lad aged twelve years, whose parents reside in the Seventeenth ward. It seems that the boy stole a horse belonging to Pat Frost, and a harness owned by John Morris, and a wagon the property of Geo. Stahr, all the owners residing in the Twelfth ward, and took them to Bull Run, Fayette county, where he sold them to a man named Kearney. The stolen property was recovered and returned to the owners, whereupon they declined to prosecute. The lad was brought to this city and committed by Mayor Brush, and accordingly had Mayor Brush send him to the House of Refuge.

MINIATURE CIRCUS, Shooting Gallery, Museum and many other attractions nightly at City Hall.

List of United States Patents.

Issued to citizens of Western Pennsylvania, for the week ending April 26, 1870, and each bearing that date. Reported weekly for the PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, from the office of David A. Burr, Solicitor of Patents and Attorney in Patent cases, Washington City, D. C.:

No. 102,294—Lamar J. S. Atterbury and T. B. Atterbury, Pittsburgh.

No. 102,253—Furnace Grate Bar and Grating; John Cuthbert, Pittsburgh.

No. 102,255—Washing Machine; John Habermehl, Allegheny.

No. 102,261—Life Boat; Philip Heinrich, Allegheny City.

No. 102,266—Cutlery, Josiah H. Nichols and Wm. Bowey, Beaver Falls.

No. 102,269—Washing Machine; Benjamin R. Hand, Lancaster, assignor to himself, S. J. Kay and B. S. Trout, same place.

No. 102,275—Washing Machine; Hanson Cook, New Bridgeport.

Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were filed of record in the office of Thomas F. Hunter, Esq., Recorder of Allegheny county, on Wednesday, April 27, 1870:

Henry Vasble to Peter Mesninger, April 14, 1870; lot 24 by 74 feet on Union street, Allegheny.....$1,050

Thomas M. Master to *Mary Morris*, February 4, 1870; 2 acres and 72 perches of land in Wilkins township.....

Charles H. Zug et al. to Richard E. Breed, March 31, 1870; lot 33 by 144 feet on Ann street, Allegheny.....

Wm. Park & M. H. Mitchell, July 1, 1857; 1 acre and 25 perches on Ohio river, in Sewickley township.....

Ph. L. Meeman to Martin Bender, December 1, 1869; lot 20 by 120 feet on Chauncey alley, Allegheny.....$2,000

J. S. Morrison, Trustee, to Jacob Plant, July 13, 1868; lot 26 by 120 feet in Reserve tp.....$10

Wm. F. Beltm to Stephen Michaels, April 13, 1870; lot 62 by 160 feet in Perrysville tp.....

Isaac Nook to Jos. Loughrey, April 21, 1870; lot 100 by 25 feet on Ward street, Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh.....$2,000

GREAT excitement over the elephant contest at City Hall. Voting on the handsomest Afghan for the most popular physician is very close.

The Fifth Ward Election—Trouble for Somebody.

Mr. James Bradlock, the regular elected Judge of the Elections in the Fifth ward, appeared before Mayor Brush and charged Geo. Hall with assault and battery. He alleged that at an early hour on Friday morning, while he was on his way to meet the rest of the election boards at the polls, he was met by the defendant and various other parties. The accused charged him with using offensive language concerning him or the family, and that in the said scrum him in the face and abused and beat him, and that then he and his friends went to the place of election and got the keys from the janitor, took possession of the room and held it for about an hour during which time the audience had increased to twenty or more. There were ladies from the age of say fifty down to twenty, but they were all young, quite active and vigorous, and "talked up" the meeting in regular business style. They did not expect many to join in the movement at this first meeting; but they expressed strong faith in their cause, and seemed to realize that all that was necessary for them to do was to set the ball in motion, when hundreds of others of their sisters would flock to their ranks and rally round their standards.

TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION.—A SPICY OPENING ADDRESS.

A temporary organization was effected by calling Mrs. Helen Jenkins, of this city to the chair. Mrs. Jenkins stated that she would willingly act in that capacity, but could not act permanently. As she had been much interested in the subject of woman suffrage, she had something to say to those present, and having put a few thoughts on paper she would read them. She then read the following

ADDRESS.

Yesterday there was a jubilee in our midst, because the colored men throughout our land have been made American citizens. As this portion of the race is well in every other species of mankind within our borders has now reached the proud position of "Lords of Land" of American dignity and power, it cannot be inappropriate that American women should join hands with their brothers and in the same blessed land which all men enter so full of rejoicing. It seems to me inconsistent that intelligent American women should ask as high a rank of citizenship as has been conferred on the intelligent men, who have just emerged from the degradation of slavery.

But whether inconsistent or not, all through the length and breadth of the land women are asking citizenship—asking equality before the law. They are asking that Congress shall enroll to the people a Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which shall honor womanhood, and give the women of this Republic as truly citizens rights as the Fifteenth has the colored race.

It is useless for any to try to persuade us we are seeking a thing of no importance to women.

Our Revolutionary fathers considered this very principle one worth staking their all for. They were willing to endure eight years of war for it, and I have never heard that a man among them thought the price too dearly paid for, thought the principle too dearly paid for.

And now, "all hazel is rejoicing," with flags and banners and music and shouting and speeches, because the colored man has the ballot, and I am sorry to say that the ballot is a trifle, and can in no way benefit us.

Gentlemen, we cannot believe it, and we can never be made to believe it, inconsistent resentations.

We repeat, that what has been found to be so excellent for our brothers must be good for us.

What we ask of the intelligent white men of this Republic is—consistency.

When I take my newspaper, and read such an enthusiastic editorial as I read in one of our city papers yesterday, on this event of the century, as consisting in the enfranchisement of his "birthright—the franchise," saying that "as soon as the slaves are dethroned from the intelligent minds of this country regarded the best means of protection for that of mind," and as a logical necessity," and saying "*Well may the new made citizens rejoice* and fix the date of their citizenship as that which shall be remembering forever," when, after reading this, I turn to another page and read the insult flung in the faces of intelligent women, simply because they are women—for another reason, it is evident that the editor does not see a struggle for the same thing the black man, on the other page, now congratulating himself upon, but he or her women characterized as "crowing hens," and insulted with that shameful and time-honored epithet of "old maid," and "old spinsterhood," I am driven to cry out—Gentlemen, where is your consistency? Consistency, Alas! consistency is a jewel, which is seldom worn by intriguing politicians or unmanly editors.

And further, when I see the ballot, this symbol of honor and power conferred on the negro, to the ignorant foreigner, just landed upon our shores, who knows nothing of our institutions; who cannot even read the ballot, when I see it in the hands of the drunken man who can but just distinguish from the dice, or the counters illustrated by some kind and disinterested politician who assists him to the polls to deposit his vote, when I see the debasedness, the sneer at a woman's virtue, villains of every hue using this ballot to the injury of the purest and the intelligent mothers and daughters of our country are hopelessly thrust back among felons and lunatics, I am constrained to exclaim out "Justice." We demand justice. Retract this insult, and if you cannot do us pure justice as you profess, do no justice.

Yes it is time we should justify itself in the eyes of the enlightened world only by giving the ballot to women. Even England is more consistent than we. She has given to her women at least an aristocracy of sex, as now exists here; the landlords of Britain have given to their wives and women the right of voting in a few days, and they intend to compete for the prize colors on the Fourth of July.

NEW FOUNTAIN.—The temperance men propose to erect a fountain in the park. A site will be selected on Saturday. Various devices have been submitted by which fluid can be raised and supported.

It is not to be doubted that the fountain will be erected before the Fourth of July.

We believe we are right and should be able, as Paul says, to give a reason for our belief. In conclusion, she stated that the lady who had read the extract from the Chicago paper was entitled to a vote of thanks. She suggested that in order to increase the interest of the meetings, three or four of the ladies should be selected to deliver essays or read selections at the next meeting.

On motion Miss Mulhattan, Miss Crane, Miss Hattie Smith and Miss Heineman were requested to prepare something suitable for the next meeting.

It was moved that the next meeting be held at the residence of Mrs. Foster, on Wednesday afternoon next, at half past four o'clock.

A vote of thanks was then tendered Miss Crane and Miss Heineman for their performances, after which the meeting adjourned.

George Keelan, of Birmingham.]

WHEEL OF FORTUNE, grab bag and the newest game, Jordan is a hard road to travel, at the Mercy Hospital Fair, at City Hall.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Deputy Mayor Nichols.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

A warrant was issued on the affidavit of Leopold Hart, charged by Ann Johnson with assault and battery. Ann alleges that she was passing Leopold's store, when he called her inside, caught her by the shoulder, shook her violently and called her vile names. The defendant is a resident of the Fourteenth ward.

INTERFERING WITH AN OFFICER.

Officer James Stitt made two informations, one for disorderly conduct and the other for assault and battery, against Patrick Kelly. Deponent alleges that he was on deavoring to arrest an intoxicated man at the corner of Thirty-third and Penn streets, when defendant and two or three others assaulted and knocked him down. The accused was required to give bail for a hearing.

DISORDERLY.

Mary Fife was required to pay a fine of one dollar and costs for calling her daughter names and thus becoming guilty of disorderly conduct.

[Before Alderman Thomas.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Ellen Wagner alleges that she visited the grocery of Michael Harley to collect a bill, when Harley seized her by the arm and violently put her out. A warrant was issued for defendant's arrest.

[Before Justice McAdams, of Soho.]

DISORDERLY.

A warrant was issued for the arrest of Wm. Sampson, who is charged with entering the house of Elizabeth Patterson and creating a disturbance.

BEST air gun in the city at the shooting gallery, at the Mercy Hospital Fair, at City Hall.

ALLEGHENY.

Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held for postage in the Allegheny Postoffice, April 28, 1870:

	Cent.
Alt, Miss Lizzie, Buchanan, Pa.	
Barbour, Mr. J. R., Pittsburgh, Pa.	
Biehl, Frederick, Soho, Pa.	
Hankey, Lovie, Sharett, Pa.	
Linker, Miss Ella, Ross township, Pa.	
Morrison, Sarah, New York, N. Y.	
Rinehart, Mrs. E., Harrisburg, Pa.	
Rosenthal, W., Reading, Pa.	
Schmith, Henry, Mt. Lebanon, Pa.	

WELL ATTENDED.—The Fair at the Keystone Rink for the benefit of St. Peter's Church is largely attended. The attractions are numerous, and the stream of visitors which pours toward the Rink.

HANDSOME PRESENT.—A number of the friends of Mr. Joseph Churchill, of the firm of Churchill & Robinson, united in presenting him with a gold watch on the occasion of his twenty-first birthday. This goodly token is regarded by those who are familiar with the General's appearance and prominent characteristics that it was a well-faithful representations that could be conceived.

ELECTED. LIEUTENANT.—Merrit Batchelor, formerly a member of the Chicago Zouaves, and who has been acting as drill master to the Smith Zouaves, has been elected First Lieutenant of the company. The company will parade in their new uniform in a few days, and they intend to compete for the prize colors on the Fourth of July.

NEW FOUNTAIN.—The temperance men propose to erect a fountain in the park. A site will be selected on Saturday. Various devices have been submitted by which fluid can be raised and supported.

It is not to be doubted that the fountain will be erected before the Fourth of July.

Yesterday afternoon, Annie, a daughter of Mrs. Willoughby, aged nine or ten, was brought before the Mayor by her brother, as an example of Miss Duncan's discipline. Annie's back and limbs were covered with bruises, evidently from a rattan. Annie may or may not be easily managed, but in any case the teacher who corrupties the Rinehart children her age should be held responsible. The Mayor is opposed to unmerciful whippings, and especially when applied to children. A warrant was issued, and the teacher will have an opportunity to defend her system.

FRAUD.

Some months ago we advised the people of Birmingham to be on the lookout for an impostor who solicited contributions for the support of a bereaved family. The fellow was operating with a forged recommendation, purporting to be drawn and signed by Alderman Bolster. Yesterday the Alderman met his man in Allegheny. He has been very anxious to see him. Adopting a simple ruse, he caught the man in the very act of attempting to palm off the old story upon a ready made listener. To arrest and convey him to the Mayor's office occupied but a very few minutes. The impostor gave his name as John Screeder. He will have a hearing to-day.

[Before Alderman Bowden.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

George Young, a citizen of the Third ward, entered a complaint before the Alderman against Jacob Shibely, whom he charge with approaching him, knocking him down, and acting in a very disorderly manner. A warrant was issued.

SOUTH SIDE.

NO QUORUM.—South Pittsburgh Council did not meet on Tuesday night, there being no quorum.

UNMAILABLE LETTER.—A letter addressed to Messrs. Peter Wright & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa., is detained at the Birmingham postoffice for want of prepayment of postage. The writer can get it by applying at the office.

RUNAWAY.—By the running away of Justice Heisel's horse in Pittsburgh on Tuesday, caused by a collision with one of the carriages in the colored procession, the magistrate's buggy was almost completely demolished, and himself slightly injured. The accident occurred on Fifth avenue near Marion street.

THE LOST FOUND.—On Tuesday a little boy, son of a German named Robbins, residing at No. 68 Twelfth street, was lost, and despite the most strenuous inquiries no traces of him could be found. Yesterday about noon he was brought in from East Liberty. How he got there is not known. The feelings of the parents, on the restoration of the boy, a bright five year old, can be imagined.

PRESENTATION OF WATCHES.—Justice J. P. Heisel, of East Birmingham, and Mr. Nicholas Wurzel, of Birmingham, were on Tuesday afternoon made the recipients of handsome gold watches and chains, the donors being the directors of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of East Birmingham. It will be recollected that Justice Heisel, with the assistance of Mr. Wurzel, caused the arrest of the robbers and secured the stolen money—about $10,000—from the bank mentioned some months since, and in appreciating their services, the Directors took this method of expressing their thanks and gratitude. August Ammon, Esq., made the presenting speech to Mr. Wurzel, who responded in his own behalf. Justice Heisel received his through correspondence.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Justice Salisbury of Birmingham.]

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

Officer Husted of the night watch arrested John Denning for drunkenness. John was obstreperous and knocked the officer down four times, after which he pulled his hair and bit his ear. He had a hearing on the charge of drunkenness, and also on a charge of assault and battery preferred by the officer, and in default of the required bail he was sent to jail for trial.

[Before Justice Heisel, of East Birmingham.]

WARRANT ISSUED.

Adaline Chalk charged Nancy Brown with disorderly conduct, alleging that she called her names, &c. Warrant issued.

[Before Justice Kane, of Birmingham.]

A VIOLENT ASSAULT.

Justice Krehan yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of a man named James Sullivan, charging him with of a German citizen of Birmingham, named John Grainer, with aggravated assault and battery. The offender was brought before the magistrate, and after a hearing was held over, or, in default of bail, to answer at court. Sullivan is a resident of the Fifth ward.

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[Before Deputy Mayor Nichols.]

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LOCAL NOTICES.

Dr. Phelps Brown's

Restorative Asiatic Balsam, Vegetable Balsam, Woodland Balm, Floral Bloom, Renovating Pills, Etherial Ointment. A large invoice of the above just received by Jos. Fleming, 85 Market street.

Elegant Tea Sets,

In new and beautiful patterns, at R. E. Breed, & Co's., No. 100 Wood street.

R. E. Breed & Co.,

No. 100 Wood street, wholesale and retail dealers in and importers of Chinaware and earthen ware.

The Eighth Wonder!

To the seven wonders of the world, an eighth has been added. It is a fluid without bad smell, sediment, or color, that changes the gray hair to its youthful color, as by magic in ten applications. This prodigy of the age is called VITALIA, OR PALMYRA ROSE FOR HAIR. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. TTSS

Ceylon Plumbago.

Managers of rolling mills, railroad men, and others interested in the very superior lubricator, and who have been using as drill master to the Smith Zouaves, has been elected First Lieutenant of the company. The company will parade in their new uniform in a few days, and they intend to compete for the prize colors on the Fourth of July.

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AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.

THIS EVENING, second week of the triumphant and brilliant engagement of the great delineator of specialties,

MR. F. S. CHANFRAU,

Who will appear in an original drama of

AMERICAN WESTERN LIFE,

Written for him by Thos. De Walden and Edward Spencer, entitled

KIT, OR THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER.

Kit Redding.....Mr. F. S. Chanfrau.

New Scenery, Properties and Mechanical Effects. Chanfrau Matinee on Saturday.

MERCY HOSPITAL FAIR,

OPEN EVERY EVENING,

AT CITY HALL.

ADMISSION.....25 CENTS

READINGS BY

Miss ELLA A. STOCKTON,

AT PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE,

THURSDAY EVENING, April 28.

Readings to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 50c. To be had at the Music Stores.

LECTURES.

FREE LECTURE, BY

REV. F. A. NOBLE.

SUBJECT.....OUR POETS,

At Rooms of Young Men's Christian Association, corner Penn and Sixth streets,

THURSDAY EVENING, April 28, at 8 o'clock.

The public are cordially invited.

AN ORDINANCE

To License and Regulate Amusements Within the Borough of Mt. Washington.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Mount Washington, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, that no person or persons within said borough shall act, sustain, play or perform any opera, circus riding or feats of horsemanship, negro minstrelsy, panorama, painting, sculpture, natural curiosity, tricks of legerdemain, gymnastic, acrobatic performance, or any other exhibition, entertainment, show, or amusement of whatever name or nature, by which monies or any other reward is in any manner demanded or received, without a license or permit for that purpose first had and obtained from the Burgess, by and with the consent of Council, as hereinafter provided for, and the time it is to continue; for which said license or permit the sum of twenty dollars for each day, for a menagerie of animals and dollar for each day for a circus, theatrical, dramatic or other permanent entertainment, shall be paid to the Treasurer of said borough, and no other price for every twenty-four hours thereafter, for any of the above purposes; and for all others, the sum of ten cents charged for admission to seats of the highest price.

SEC. 4. That for lectures on scientific, historical or literary subjects, or for concerts given for the benefit of a public or seminary given or made by citizens of this borough, or by transient persons for benevolent or charitable purposes, no license or permit shall be required.

SEC. 5. No person shall act, exhibit, show or perform in any place to be used for the same, or in any way improve the condition of the animal or thing to be exhibited, or performing or advertising as aforesaid, without first having obtained a license or permit therefor in manner concerned, to the acting, exhibiting, showing or performing of any theatrical, blasphemous play, farce, opera, public exhibition show or amusement, performance, matter or thing whatever.

SEC. 6. No person shall sell, give or distribute by lottery or by any scheme of chance any personal or real property to or among any persons attending or proposing to attend any performance mentioned in the preceding section, or stimulate the appetite, strengthens the stomach, soothes the nerves, relieves the headache, facilitates digestion and induces quiet sleep. As a stomachic it has few equals, and for indigestion it has no other tonic seems capable of alleviating, are cured in a few weeks by its regular use.

IRON WORKS FOR SALE.

THE DOVER ROLLING MILL,

AT

Canal Dover, Tuscarawas County, State of Ohio.

The Property is favorably situated on a blo.k of 12 Acres of Land on the bank of the Tuscarawas river, near the Ohio Canal, and on the Tuscarawas Extension of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad. Buildings and Machinery are new and of the very best workmanship, and all in perfect condition, and started up without delay, and Dwelling Houses for a number of workmen have been put up near the Mill. The section of the country is richer in Minerals than Tuscarawas county, and Coal abounds in the immediate vicinity of the Works.

This Rolling Mill Property is well worth the attention of all those looking for an opportunity to make a favorable investment, and it will be sold on very reasonable terms.

On the Lot joining the Mill there is a Fine Brick Manufactory of the very best material in active operation to constantly supply the wants of the Mill.

Further information will be given by C. FEARD-ON, No. 127 West River street, Cleveland, Ohio, S. MYELLOCK, No. 20 Water street, Pittsburgh, or PHILLIP BAKER, President Dover Rolling Mill Co., Canal Dover, O. TTSSU

THE PITTSBURGH WHITE LEAD AND COLOR WORKS,

J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,

PROPRIETORS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

OFFICE AND FACTORY,

450, 452, 454, 456 and 458 Rebecca, and 49, 51 and 53 Lacock St., Allegheny City.

BRANCH OFFICE,

341 Liberty street, cor. 10th, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE.

H. S. OVERHOLT offers for sale a Tract of Land, containing 100 Acres, situated in Versailles township, Allegheny county, Pa., about 12 miles east of Pittsburgh, on the Greensburg and Pittsburgh Turnpike, on which are erected a large two-story Frame Dwelling House, large Bank Barn, large Horse Stable, and also a small Tenant House. About sixty (60) Acres of said land is underlaid with Coal. This Property has formerly been known as Carpenter's Old Tavern Stand. Terms easy. Title indisputable. For further particulars inquire of JOHN MELLON, Esq., Attorney-at-Law, Pittsburgh, or of

H. S. OVERHOLT,

West Overton, Westmoreland county, Pa.

AUCTION SALES.

PUBLIC SALE.

This Subscriber will offer For Sale on the Premises, at Public Outcry, on

THURSDAY, APRIL 28th,

AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.,

THAT VERY DESIRABLE TRACT OF

SURFACE LAND,

Situate in Carroll township, near Monongahela City, Pa., containing

59 Acres and 127 Perches,

More or less, being the Homestead of the late Henry Young, deceased. The Improvements consist of a

TWO-STORY DWELLING HOUSE,

And other necessary Out-buildings.

Terms made known on day of sale, or before sale, on application to the undersigned.

W. J. ALEXANDER, Executor.

Monongahela City, April 29, 1870.

Robert H. Patterson & Co.,

CORNER OF

Seventh Avenue and Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Will, on every Saturday, hold an Auction Sale of

Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Wagons,

And everything appertaining to the Horse.

Parties desiring to sell will please leave their notice of consignment on or before Thursday of each week in order for advertising. Prompt attention and good care will be given all Stock left for sale.

JOHN H. STEWART,

AUCTIONEER.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

ESTATE OF THE

Freedom Iron and Steel Co.

Situate in Mifflin and Huntingdon counties, Penn'a.

On TUESDAY, MAY 24th, 1870

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

The undersigned, assignees in trust for the benefit of the creditors of the Freedom Iron and Steel Company, will sell at public auction, at the office of the Company, in Mifflin county, on Tuesday, the twenty-fourth day of May, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following property of the said Company, comprising a tract of Land, containing 39,000 thousand acres of land in Mifflin and Huntingdon counties, Pennsylvania, on which there are erected and built the works three (3) charcoal blast furnaces in use, and one (1) with all necessary buildings and fixtures, to wit:

The property known as the Week's Saw Mill, in the same county, contains 2,352 acres of land, with 600 acres cleared and under cultivation thereof. With two small tracts of land in Derry township, Mifflin county, containing about one acre, more or less, each, known as the Cunningham & d adjoining lands, with two small dwelling houses about one acre and one-fourth of an acre respectively, early in the occupancy of Carl Mosette, Esquire, and others, in Union township, Mifflin county.

Also, the following described 17,400 acres of mineral lands, in Mifflin county:

Also, the right to take ore on the Mushroom farm, in Decatur township, Mifflin county, at a royalty of 5 cents per ton.

Also, the property known as the Stroup Ore Bank, in Union township, Mifflin county, containing about 50 acres.

This last named property is subject to mortgage, given to secure a bond for $1,000, payable on demand, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, from July 28, 1868.

Together with about 907 acres of land, in Huntingdon county, as follows, to wit: The Coaling tract, with 9 charcoal blast furnaces, known as the Greenwood Furnaces, with engines and machinery, the mansion house, 17 stables, carpenter shop, blacksmith shop, 24 dwelling houses, offices and store room, grist mill, with stable and buildings of every description, 16 tenements, 6 barns and stables, and outbuilding 16 teams of 6 mules or horses each, with wagons and harness complete, farm stock and implements, tools, mill stock, rail road and ore cars.

Also, the property known as the Juniata Furnace, in Barree township, Huntingdon county, containing about 179 acres of land, with 9 dwelling houses, carpenter shop, smith shop, store and office building.

Also, about 17,200 acres of land, in Huntingdon county (of which 637 acres are seated and partly improved).

Also, the wood, cut for coaling, estimated at 31,000 cords.

The foregoing properties will be sold in one parcel or lot, subject to the approval of the Court before the confirming sealant the property.

Terms—Cash in hand on delivery of deed, or bond, bearing date February 1, 1867, given to Wistar Morris, James I. Young and Enoch Lewis, as trustees for the bondholders of the Freedom Iron and Steel Company, payable in gold coin of the United States, with interest thereon, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of August and February. The principal of said bonds is $500,000 and on above interest was paid up to the first day of February, 1869.

The other mortgage is dated December 1, 1868, and is given by the said F. & S. Co. to Wistar Morris, Biddle, in trust, to secure bonds of the company, payable on the first day of December, 1878, with interest thereon at 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of June and December. And there is due for principal $300,000, with interest from December 1, 1868.

The purchasers will be at liberty to insert a clause in their deed excluding any personal liability for the above mortgages, and to take the property subject to a recognition that such mortgages exist and are unpaid.

The purchasers will be required to pay, in addition to the purchase money, the amount of their bid, to leave about $12,000, and the amount due by the said Company for wages of hands employed in working the property, preparing for sale, about $12,000. Also, the purchasers will be required to sell and replace.

The property known as the Yoder farm, in Brown township, Mifflin county, containing 158 acres and 142 perches, composed of two tracts, viz:

Beginning at stone in road, thence by land of John D. Earl, north 53½ perches to stone, thence by land of Joseph B. Koch, north 44½ degrees, west 402 perches to stone, thence by land of John Heisey, south 46½ deg. west 102½ perches to stone, thence south 44½ deg. east, 190 perches, to the place of beginning—containing one hundred and twenty-five acres and one hundred and allowance.

Also, another certain tract of land adjoining above beginning at stone in road, south 44 deg. west 47 3-10 perches to stone, thence by land of Daniel A. Hoch, north 45½ deg. west, 72 to perches, to stones, thence by land of David Yoder, north 42¾ deg. east 66 4-10 perches to stone in Brower along said road, and by said of Gideon Yoder, south 46½ deg. east, 81 4-10 perches to the place of beginning—containing 33 acres and 112 perches, be the same more or less.

The same being subject to mortgage given to secure bonds, amounting to $1,338 34, upon 38 acres of which interest is due from April 1, 1869, and on the residue of said bonds, interest is due from April 1, 1868.

Also, the property known as the Williams Farm, as follows:

All that certain tract of land situate in Derry township, Mifflin county, Pa., bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a chestnut, corner of lands of Philip Martin, and Isaac Long, by lands of Long and Samuel McManamy, north 37 deg. west, 93 4 perches to a stone, thence by land of Samuel McManamy, north 17 deg. west 17 perches; thence by land of James M. Kelly, north 73 deg. east 22 perches, to a post; thence by land of Johnston Eiger, south 57 deg. east, 169 perches, to a hickory; thence by lands of Peter Townsend's heirs, south 37 deg. west 91 perches to corner of lands of John Long and John McDonell, deceased, and Mrs. McIlvaine, north 60 deg. west, 98 perches to a post; thence by land of Philip Martin, north 70 deg., east 80 perches to the place of beginning—containing one hundred and 25 perches of land, and allowance.

Also, the property subject to mortgage, given to secure bonds for $1,250, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum, from November 8, 1868.

Also,

427 245 lb steel ingots.

1,000 lbs scrap iron bought by weight from

17,821 lb plow plate, trimmed.

244,614 lbs merchant bar iron and steel bought or deliver, or receive payment for any load of coal which has not been weighed and the number of bushels therein ascertained, or before he has obtained a certificate therefor from the Weighmaster as aforesaid, shall sell or otherwise dispose of said load, or any part or parcel thereof, or receive payment therefor, or attempt to impose a false certificate in the state thereof, or to the quantity of coal delivered, or in the delivery of the coal also deliver the certificate of weight to the person entitled to receive such certificate, or refuse to pay the sum of five dollars, and if the weighmaster shall purchase any coal other than that which he has weighed and duly paid for every such offense the sum of twenty dollars; and if the Weighmaster shall refuse to weigh any coal delivered to manufacturers who purchase by contentious contract, where the buyer and seller agree to waive weighing in their contract.

SEC. 7. Any person who shall sell, deliver or purchase any lump within the Borough limits without it being first weighed and certified under this ordinance, shall forfeit and pay for every such offense a sum not exceeding fifty dollars.

Attest: R. H. ARMSTRONG, Clerk.

AN ORDINANCE

Providing for the Erection of a Weigh Scales within the Borough of Mt. Washington.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Mount Washington, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, that no person or persons within said borough shall act, sustain, play or perform any opera, circus riding or feats of horsemanship, negro minstrelsy, panorama, painting, sculpture, natural curiosity, tricks of legerdemain, gymnastic, acrobatic performance, or any other exhibition, entertainment, show, or amusement of whatever name or nature, by which monies or any other reward is in any manner demanded or received, without a license or permit for that purpose first had and obtained from the Burgess, by and with the consent of Council, as hereinafter provided for, and the time it is to continue; for which said license or permit the sum of twenty dollars for each day, for a menagerie of animals and dollar for each day for a circus, theatrical, dramatic or other permanent entertainment, shall be paid to the Treasurer of said borough, and no other price for every twenty-four hours thereafter, for any of the above purposes; and for all others, the s